

# CONSOLIDATION PROGRAM TO SUPPORT CHILD EX-COMBATANTS AND PREVENT RECRUITMENT OF CHILDREN BY ILLEGAL ARMED GROUPS

**TENTH Quarterly Report**

**April- June 2011**

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## PART I: NARRATIVE REPORT

### Executive Summary

The following report presents the activities implemented within the ***Consolidation Program to Support Child Ex-Combatants and Prevent Recruitment of Children by Illegal Armed Groups 2009-2011***, in the second quarter of 2011 (April to June 2011). This Program is supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and is based on the continuation of the results achieved since the implementation of the program in 2001.

During the period, several processes that affected the communities in a political, social, economic and cultural way took place. The Victims Law was approved on the 10th of June 2011 setting out great challenges for the implementation implementing process. According to security situation the armed forces and the national police force have focused their actions against the most important FARC leader, alias Alfonso Cano, who was located in the southern region of Tolima, generating multiple confrontations. Likewise, several declarations have been offered by the National Ombudsman Office expressing concern on violation of the civilians' rights and especially those of CH&Y within the context of the armed conflict. In addition, the military high commanders and the vice-presidency reported the increased recruitment of CH&Y by the FARC. These situations shows the seriousness of the human rights and the need to maintain and improve prevention activities that are actually being implemented at national level as well as the coordination and technical, methodological and practical strengthening of the institutions in charge of implementing the Recruitment Prevention Plan.

Nevertheless this above-mentioned conditions, the Project made progress in its three main components as follows:

The **Direct Assistance Component for Under-age Ex-combatants** worked on processes of reestablishment, guarantee of rights and social integration of disengaged children and youth (CH&Y). A total of 74 new beneficiaries entered the Program, 92% of the youth disengaged voluntarily while 8% were recuperated. 73% of the CH&Y disengaged from the FARC, 16% from ELN and 7% from BACRIN. According to gender composition 81% of the new beneficiaries are boys and 19% girls. 506 CH&Y were being assisted by the end of the quarter. Since 1999, ICBF'S Program has already assisted 4.688 CH&Y.

Between April and June, the main departments where disengagements took place in correspondence with the information on Departments of recruitment, were Tolima and Cauca. This information confirms that both departments are becoming highly at risk areas in relation to forcibly child recruitment.

Institutional settings counted for 44% of the total assistance provided while extra institutional family settings counted for 54% of the total assistance provided; 2% of the disengaged CH&Y are within the Protection Network of the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF).

The **Prevention Component** continued supporting the implementation of public policy to prevent

recruitment, as well as public education and social investment initiatives. As a result a total number of **2.197 new CHA&Y** participated in processes to prevent recruitment. From this amount **378 CHA&Y** were benefited by the special support to afro-Colombian and indigenous communities held through the Displaced Orphans Fund (DCOF) which focused intervention in the Departments of Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Nariño and south of Tolima, in order to prevent recruitment of CH&Y in these high-risk areas.

During the quarter, two new projects were agreed, one with the City hall of Medellín and the other one with the Antioquia Governor's Office. Both initiatives seek to develop or strengthen recruitment prevention strategies and implementation and transference of Risk and Opportunity Mapping is also achieved.

The process on **Institutional Strengthening for Colombianization** continues making important progress. USAID has insisted in the need to systematize and transfer all methodologies, tools, and experiences developed within the actual phase. As part of this interest, systematization of experiences on "Family Resilience: Strengthening bonds from Early Childhood", "Reading Party", and "Quality of Life of Early Childhood in Chocó: Guarantee and Restitution of Rights and Prevention of their Violation", and MVRO implementation within San José del Guaviare, among others, continued being supported.

The implementation of actions with the National Ombudsman's Office continued during the period. Likewise, technical, operative and administrative assistance continue being offered on actions that promote food and nutritional security, childhood, adolescence and family policies, commitment of the Millennium Development Goals in the framework of guarantee of rights, with the Prosecutor General's Office.

## 1. Context

During the second quarter of 2011, several processes took place that affected the communities in a political, social, economic and cultural way. The most noteworthy events within the program's context and that have had an impact on the implementation of prevention activities on the use and recruitment of CH&Y by illegal armed groups and the assistance to disengaged CH&Y, are:

The Victims Law, which includes measures on care, assistance and comprehensive reparation to victims of the internal armed conflict, was approved on the 10<sup>th</sup> of June 2011 when the President, Juan Manuel Santos, sanctioned it. This initiative established individual and collective legal, administrative, social and economic measures to benefit victims of the armed conflict within the framework of transitional justice. It seeks to provide access to the effective enjoyment of rights, truth, justice and compensation with the guarantee of no repetition. The acknowledgement and the implementation of this new law require regulation which must occur within the following six months. The main challenge is the implementation of the mentioned measures. The Law specifically refers to the disengaged CH&Y in article 190.1.

With respect to the security situation and the activities of the guerrilla groups and the BACRIM, the

armed forces and the national police force have focused their actions against the most important FARC leader, Guillermo Saénz Vargas (alias Alfonso Cano), who was located in the southern region of Tolima, limiting with the Huila, Cauca and Valle del Cauca Departments. At the end of June, the President admitted that “Cano” escaped the military cordon, but also announced that the end is near for this guerrilla leader<sup>1</sup>. In addition, the military high commanders and the vice-presidency reported the increased recruitment of CH&Y by the FARC.

The Indigenous Organization of Antioquia (OIA for its Spanish Acronym) affirmed that over the last year, 12 members of indigenous communities were killed as a result of the confrontations between guerrilla and BACRIM. At the end of June 2011, five members of the Zenu community were murdered by the paramilitary group, called “Los Rastrojos” in the Bajo Cauca region. Two of them were minors (16 and 17 years old). This confirms the confrontations between the “Rastrojos”, the “Aguilas Negras” and the “Paisas” to gain control on the strategically important corridor, the production of coca leaves and the forced recruitment of rural and indigenous CH&Y in the region<sup>2</sup>.

In the Nariño Department, more specifically in the Colón-Génova municipality, six people were murdered in a massacre. One of them was a minor. According to the local authorities, the ELN might be responsible for the massacre. This situation has affected the coexistence, causing displacement and terror among the population. Governor Navarro expressed his concern on the increased number of combatants linked to this guerrilla.

During this period, the National Ombudsman Office expressed its concern on several situations related to the violation of the civilians’ rights and especially those of CH&Y within the context of the armed conflict. It referred to an e-mail, in which the inhabitants of Ituango (Antioquia) are threatened, and the violent murder of five members of the Embera-Zenu community in Zaragoza, in the Bajo Cauca Antioqueña region. These crimes were rejected since they sought to cause damage to civilians, especially among children, youth and women.

At the end of June, an International Conference on the Involvement of CH&Y in the Colombian Armed Conflict was organized. During this event, the following statement was made: “from the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2008 until the 30<sup>th</sup> of April 2011, the System of Early Warning Alerts (*SAT for its Acronym in Spanish*) of the National Ombudsman’s Office, issued warnings on 158 risk situations in 178 municipalities within 29 departments, on cases of possible forced recruitment and the illegal use of children and youth. The Departments with the highest risk for forced recruitment are Meta, Guaviare, Cauca, Nariño, Tolima, Huila, Vichada, Caquetá, Norte de Santander, Arauca, Antioquia and Chocó”<sup>3</sup>.

During this event, the way how the recommendations of the United Nations on the prevention of the use and recruitment of children and youth by armed groups are implemented, could be analyzed. In addition, observations could be made on some UN studies that state that between 4

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.eluniversal.com.co/cartagena/nacional/alfonso-cano-%C2%BFcon-las-semanas-contadas-32585>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.oia.org.co/pdf/tragedia.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> [www.defensoria.org.co/](http://www.defensoria.org.co/)



and 14 thousand CH&Y are engaged in the conflict and that of every four recruited persons, one is a minor<sup>4</sup>. This situation shows the seriousness of the human rights situation and the need to maintain and improve prevention activities that are actually being implemented at national level as well as the coordination and technical, methodological and practical strengthening of the institutions in charge of implementing the Recruitment Prevention Plan. The Vice-Presidency's Human Rights Observatory declared that since the beginning of 2011, 17 massacres were committed leaving 76 victims. In addition, 6 former mayors and governors and 47 members of indigenous communities were murdered and 146 people kidnapped<sup>5</sup>.

The National Government invited the BACRIM to submit themselves to justice. Monsignor Vidal, Bishop of Montería, expressed that the conditions for this to happen, are right and highlighted the importance of this process, since the BACRIM are the main cause of forced displacement, selective homicides and increased crime rates all over the country, but especially in Córdoba, Bajo Cauca and Nariño.

The children's day was celebrated in April. This event opened the way to analyze of the living conditions of CH&Y. In this sense, a special call was made to strengthen the strategies of the National System for Family Wellbeing to fight the consequences of the armed conflict, the rainy season, sexual abuse and domestic violence. In its report, emitted in June, the Forensic Medicine and Science Institute declared that 18% of the total number of assisted cases corresponds to violence against CH&Y.

In addition, by the end of the reported quarter, the election period for governors and mayors initiated. In the past, election periods have been characterized by increased human rights violations. This proves the difficulties with respect to the internal armed conflict and governance. Besides, the society holds high expectations on the trial against the suspects implicated in the so-called "*carrusel de la contratación*" (hiring scandal) in Bogotá. The embezzlement of the Health Care Social Security System and the militaries involved in extralegal executions known as "*falsos positivos*" (fake positives).

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<sup>4</sup> [http://www.eltiempo.com/justicia/nios-vctimas-del-conflicto-en-colombia\\_9694906-4](http://www.eltiempo.com/justicia/nios-vctimas-del-conflicto-en-colombia_9694906-4)

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.derechoshumanos.gov.co/Observatorio/Paginas/Observatorio.aspx>

## 2. Results during the quarter

Chart No. 1. Assistance offered through the Program

Indicators	This quarter (January–March 2011)	Accumulated 2009-2011	Accumulated 2001- 2008	Accumulated since 2001	Comments
Former Child Soldiers	74	811	4.079	4.890	The program assisted 74 new beneficiaries. 92% (68) of the youth disengaged voluntarily while 8% (6) were recuperated. 73% (54) of the CH&Y disengaged from the FARC, 16% (12) from ELN, 9% (7) from BACRIN. According to gender composition 81% (60) of the new beneficiaries are boys and 19% (14) girls. On ethnic composition 15% (11) of disengaged children are Afro-Colombians, 19% (14) are indigenous and 66% (49) are “mestizos”.
Employment Opportunities	3	878	1.702	2.580	Projects on dressmaking, building services and welding, are developed between Tejido Humano Association and IOM. Three employment opportunities were generated.
Vocational skills training	183	5.986	4.310	10.296	A total number of 183 disengaged youth referred by ICBF received vocational skills training from SENA.
Access to education	74	811	3.734	4.545	After the educational needs evaluation of the youth, 100% of the new

					disengaged CH&Y accessed to education. Currently 506 CH&A are being assisted in the Program. 211 CH&A are studying in primary grades, 227 adolescents are studying high school and 2 youth are receiving training in technical level. 66 CH&A are being educationally assessed.
<b>Access to health services</b>	74	811	3.825	4.636	The general health evaluation was given to all 74 new beneficiaries. 506 CH&Y are currently within the Program. 8 CH&A are affiliated to the contributory healthcare system; 244 CH&A to the subsidized healthcare system, 236 are receiving assistance under the purview of the Family Ombudsman, while 18 CH&A's cases are in process.
<b>Family reunification</b>	27	215	787	1.002	Among the 99 CH&A that left the Program, 27% (27) returned to their families.
<b>Children &amp; Youth beneficiaries participating in Recruitment Prevention activities</b>	2.197	183.020	42.321	225.341	A total number of 2.380 CH&Y participated in activities to prevent recruitment. The main activities focused on MVRO, public policy, training sessions with youth clubs, rural youth programs, and complementary education. See Attachment No. 1.
<b>Teachers &amp; Civil Servants beneficiaries</b>	1.121	20.802	4.478	25.280	1.121 teachers and civil servants participated in labor skills project with

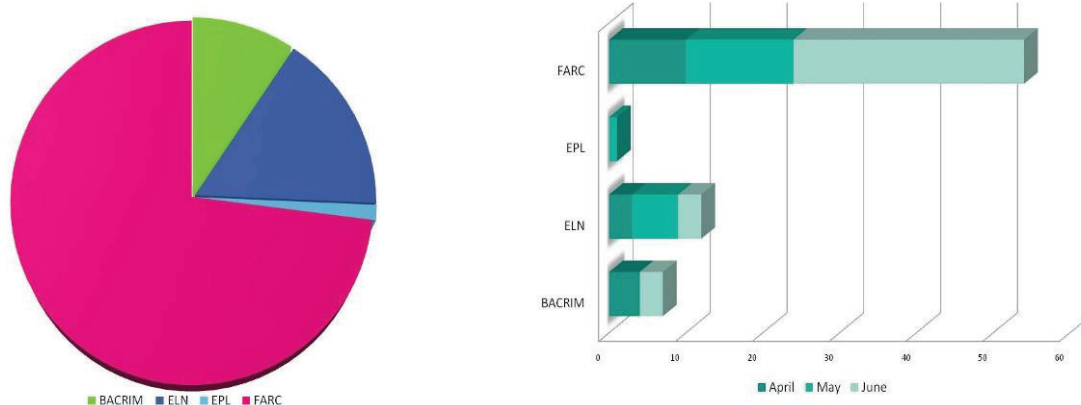


<b>participating in Recruitment Prevention activities</b>					the National Ministry of Education, as well as the strengthening process with the National Ombudsman's Office. See Attachment No. 1.
<b>Institutions strengthened</b>	36	1.134	12	1.146	15 educational institutions benefited with the transference MVRO methodology within the project Peace Building in Bogotá. 21 educational institutions were strengthened within the project Labor skill with the Ministry of Education. See Attachment No. 1.

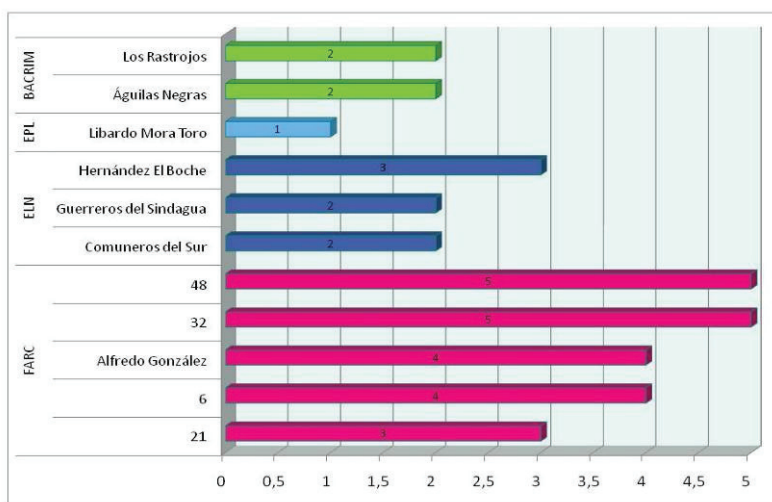


**Graph No. 2. Illegal Armed Group of origin for the Second Quarter of 2011**

The main source of disengaged CH&Y for the quarter was FARC, where 73% of the CH&Y came from. ELN is the second IAG of origin (16%) and in third place, BACRIM (9%) nevertheless, during this period this IAG participation decreased overall entries. On a further analysis, most entries were registered in June (48%).



**Graph No. 3. Main IAG fronts, units and groups from where CH&Y who joined the Program during Q2-2011 disengaged**



In terms of fronts, units and groups the information registered during the period was scattered. In this line, Graph No. 3 Analyses the main fronts and units of origin per Illegal Armed Group. Out of the 54 CH&Y disengaged from FARC a total of 33 different fronts were identified, a similar trend was identified within all IAGs. It is worth noting that CH&Y who entered the Program during this reporting period came mainly from front 48 and 32 of the

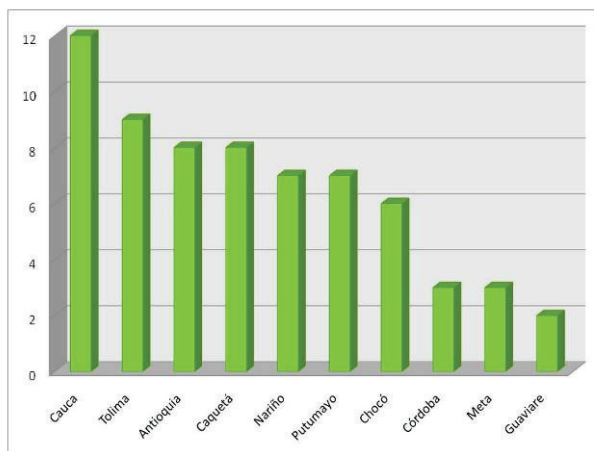
FARC, both of them carry out operations in Nariño Department. Other FARC Fronts were attention was drawn into, were to front 21 and front Alfredo Gonzalez both of them conduct operations in southern Tolima. Despite the scattered information gathered, Fronts 21 and 48 were also identified by Program beneficiaries' as main FARC Front child recruiters. In the case of ELN, disengagements took place, mostly from: *Hernández El Boche*, *Guerreros del Sindagua* and *Comuneros del Sur* deployment units, any of these fronts was identified during the previous quarter. Lastly, BACRIM reported larger disengagements from: *Águilas Negras* and *Paisas*; although Program beneficiaries also claimed to

disengage from: ERPAC, *Rastrojos* and *Autodefensas Gaitanistas de Colombia*, this last one is a new organization identified under this analysis.

#### A. Recruitment Characterization

**Graph No. 4. Departments where Children and Youth were recruited by IAGs**

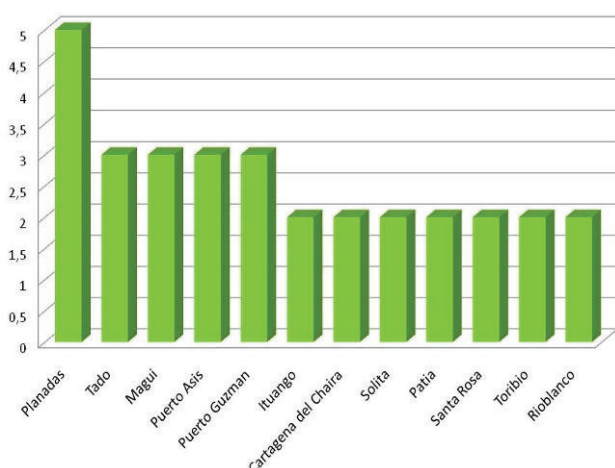
**Q2 -2011**



As a highlight, Cauca was reported as the main department of recruitment during this period, 92% of these cases correspond to CH&Y recruited by FARC. In addition, despite Cauca has always been included at the Top Ten Recruitment Department List, this is the first time since the consolidation Program started that Cauca Department is ranked as the number one recruitment location. Tolima, also increased numbers and is ranked during this quarter as number two at the top ten list.

As a result, there were changes in the recruitment characterization analysis as Antioquia and Caquetá, descend and were ranked as number three and four respectively. In this quarter, 77% of the CH&Y recruited in these departments were engaged by IAGs in the first six departments of the top ten list (Cauca, Tolima, Antioquia, Caquetá, Nariño and Putumayo). Cordoba maintained its presence on the top ten in a second rolling quarter, although only three recruitment cases were reported, two of them engaged by BACRIM (*Rastrojos* and *Paisas*, who recruited youths in Monteria and Montelibano). Huila continues to disappear among the main recruitment departments. It is the second quarter in which it descends to the bottom of the list.

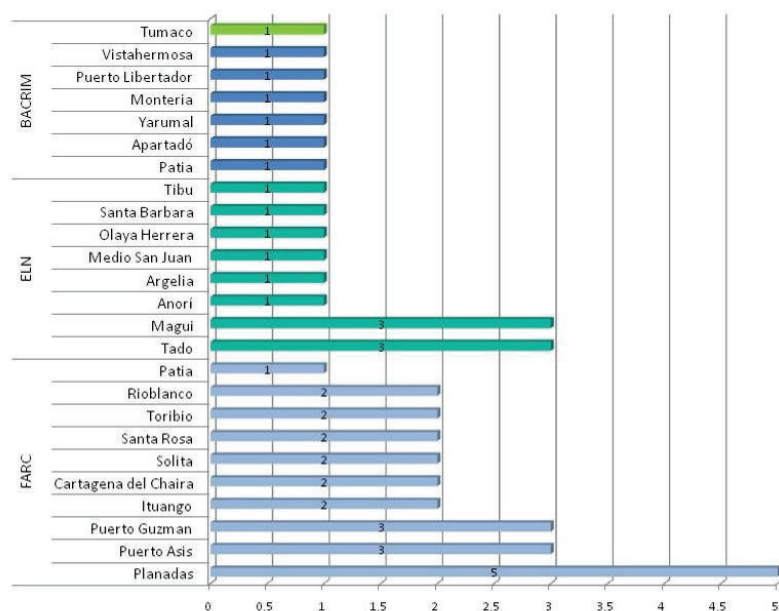
**Graph No. 5. Main Municipalities where Children and Youth were recruited by IAGs**



Out of the 55 municipalities reported as recruitment locations for the 74 CH&Y who joined the Program during the second quarter of the year, there were 14 where higher recruitment rates were identified. The main one by far, was Planadas (Tolima). Then, Tadó (Chocó), Maguí (Nariño) and Puerto Asís and Puerto Guzmán (Putumayo), showed three recruitments per location. In addition, there were three municipalities highlighted as CH&Y recruitment locations in Cauca: Santa Rosa, Patía and Toribío all reported two recruitments each.

In Caquetá Department, Cartagena del Chairá (continues to represent one of the most vulnerable places for CH&Y recruitment) and Solita; were also identified as places of child recruitment. Finally in Antioquia, during this period Ituango was the municipality reported as highly vulnerable to child recruitment.

**Graph No. 6. Municipality of recruitment per IAG**

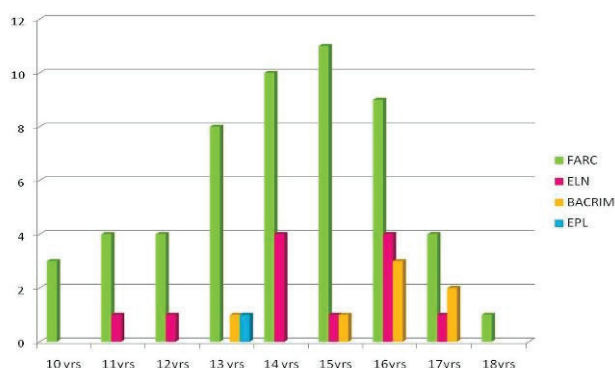


In relation with FARC's CH&Y recruitment trends, according to the data gathered, FARC mainly recruited the CH&Y who disengaged during this period in Planadas and Rioblanco (Tolima), Puerto Asís and Puerto Guzmán (Putumayo), Ituango (Antioquia), Cartagena del Chaira and Solita (Caquetá), Santa Rosa and Toribío in Cauca Department. As a conclusion, FARC's CH&Y recruitment strategy seems to concentrate mainly in southern Colombia, in municipalities located in Tolima, Putumayo and Caquetá Departments.

Regarding to ELN, the CH&Y recruitment trend seems to differ. Location concentrates primarily in Tadó and Medio San Juan (Chocó), Maguí, Santa Barbara, Olaya Herrera (Nariño), Anorí (Antioquia), Argelia (Cauca) and Tibú (Norte de Santander), which mostly corresponds to the pacific coast line in one hand and the eastern region in the other. Finally, BACRIM recruitment actions are quite scattered: Patía (Cauca), Apartadó and Yarumal (Antioquia), Puerto Libertador and Montería (Córdoba), Tumaco

(Valle del Cauca) and Vistahermosa (Meta). Nevertheless, all areas were in the past, influenced by paramilitary presence.

**Graph No. 7. Age In which CH&Y were recruited by IAGs (Based on the information provided by the CH&Y who joined the Program during the second quarter of 2011)**



According to the data, FARC recruits CH&Y from all ages starting from 10 until 18 years old. Nevertheless, this IAG mostly recruits adolescents between their thirteen and sixteen years old. Regarding ELN, the trend differs and CH&Y at risk of recruitment by this IAG are those between their fourteens and sixteen's. On the other hand, BACRIM recruits older adolescents, those between the brackets of the sixteen-seventeen years old. Based on this quarter's

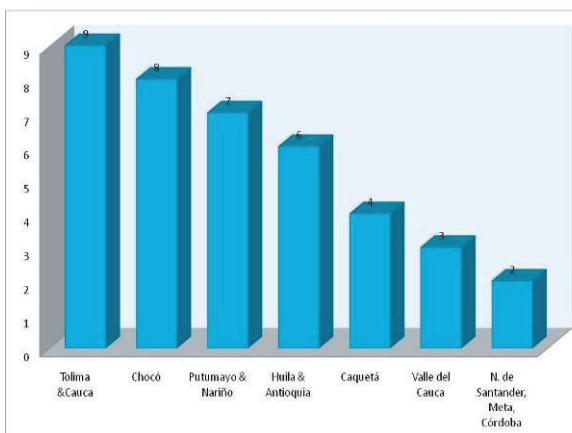
information, in average the age in which CH&Y were recruited by IAGs is: 14 years old.

## B. Disengagement Characterization

**Graph No. 8. Departments where Children and Youth left IAGs**



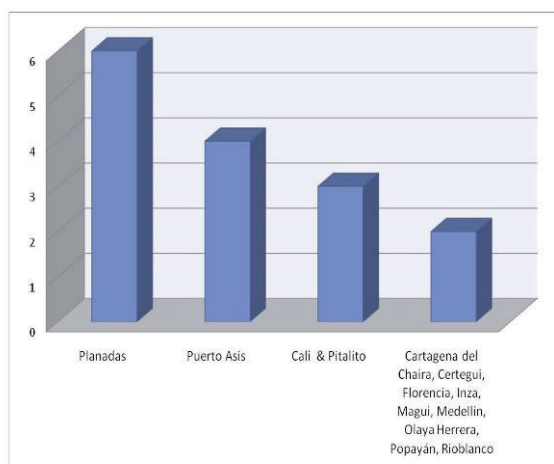
### Top 12 Departments



During this period, the main departments where disengagements took place were 12, in these areas 87% of the disengagements reported took place.

In correspondence with the information on Departments of recruitment, Tolima and Cauca were the Departments in which highest number of CH&Y disengaged from IAGs. This information confirms that both departments are becoming highly at risk areas in relation to forcibly child recruitment.

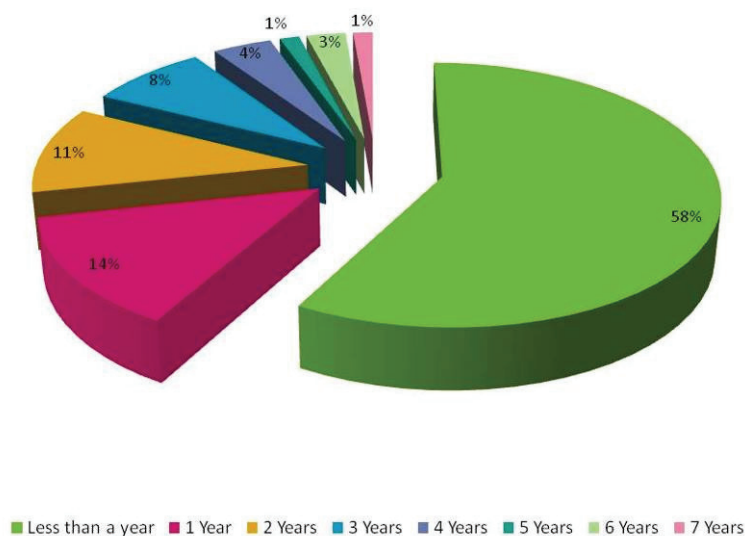
**Graph No. 9 Main Municipalities where CH&Y Disengaged (Q2-2011)**



The municipalities where CH&Y disengaged from Illegal Armed Groups during this quarter were quite scattered and refer in some cases to main urban areas such as Medellín, Florencia, Popayán, Ibagué, Pereira and Bogotá. Nevertheless, there are municipalities such as Planadas, Puerto Asís, Puerto Guzmán, Toribío, Santa Bárbara, Magui, Tibú, Vistahermosa and Rioblanco who were identified as recruitment and disengagement locations. On the other hand, when comparing recruitment and disengagement information for this period, especially vulnerable recruitment municipalities are remote locations while disengagement locations seem to be department capitals

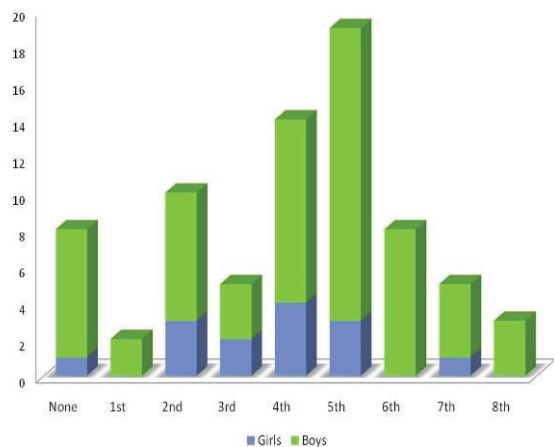
### C. Analysis on the CH&Y Recruited

**Graph No. 10. Time spent by the CH&Y at the IAG**



The trend is steady regarding time spent at the IAG: 58% of the CH&Y who entered the Program during this quarter, spent less than a year in it, 14% spent a year in an IAG. During this quarter, there were two cases (3%) that spent six years in an Illegal Armed Group and finally a boy recruited by FARC who spent seven years, almost all his childhood with this IAG.

**Graph No. 11. Level of Education of the CH&Y who joined the Program during this quarter by Gender**

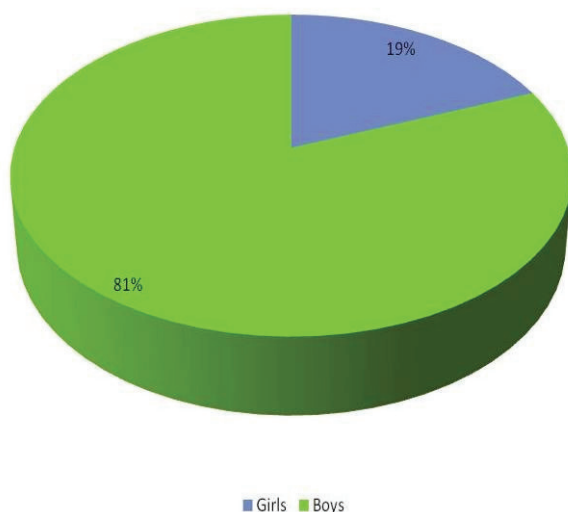


Unfortunately, the level of education on CH&Y who entered the Program during this period continues to be very poor, only 22% of them had some kind of secondary education, none of them had the opportunity to go into high school and 11% of them are illiterate. On a gender based analysis, boys seem to have higher levels of educations than girls. Nevertheless, for boys and for girls education opportunities were limited in the past, taking to account that the average level of schooling of these youngsters is 4<sup>th</sup> grade while the average age of those 74 CH&Y when they were recruited was only 14 years old.

After analyzing Graphs No. 10 and 11, it could be concluded that even though these CH&Y remain in 58% of the cases less than a year at the Illegal Armed Group they seem not to be at school at the moment of recruitment. Taking to account, that the average age of recruitment among this group is 14 years old.

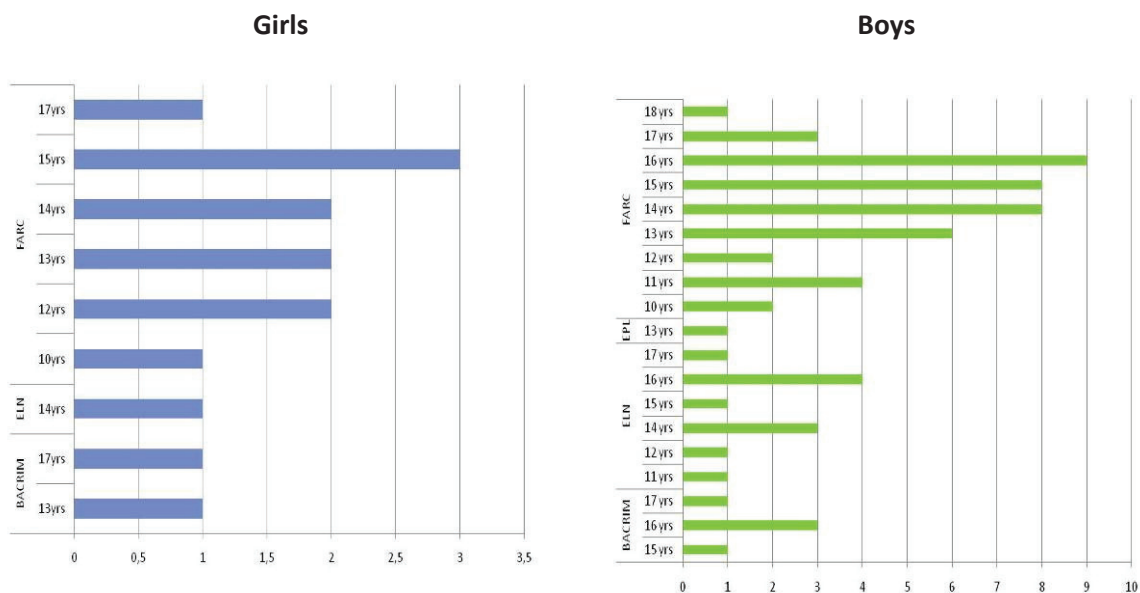
## D. Program Gender Composition

**Graph No. 12. Comparison between the Number of Girls and Boys who entered the Program**



The number of girls who joined the Program decreased, as only 19% of the entries correspond to girls. In the first quarter of the year, the percentage of girls within the Program registered a 26% participation while, during the last quarter of 2010 the girls registered reached a 29%. As a conclusion, the number of girls entering the Program has been decreasing continuously since late 2010. Also during this period, the number of girls who disengaged from ELN decreased, there was only one case reported, this situation could partially explain the continuous decrease of girls joining the initiative in the past nine months. In correspondence to this trend, the number of boys entering the initiative reached an 81% during this second quarter of the year.

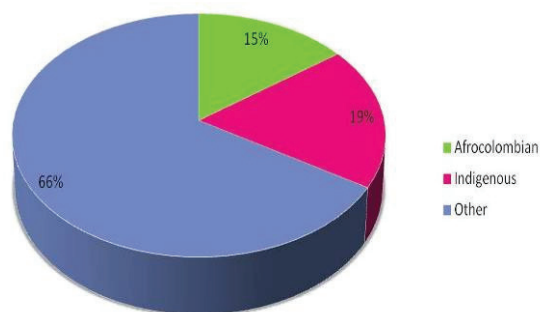
**Graph No. 13. Age of the Girls and Boys when recruited by the different IAGs  
(Based on the information of CH&Y joining the Program during Q2-2011)**



As a highlight, this is the first period in which girls disengaged from BACRIM entered the Program. Those girls when recruited were 13 and the other 17 years old, reason why a trend could not be established yet. Regarding FARC, girls who joined the Program during this quarter, were recruited by this IAG when they were fifteen years old. Furthermore, it could be concluded that girls between their twelve and fifteen years old living in areas of influence by FARC, are highly at risk of recruitment by this IAG, in the case of the boys the bracket who is most vulnerable, is the one between fourteen and seventeen years old. In relation with ELN, boys are highly at risk between the fourteen and sixteen bracket, while BACRIM looks for older adolescents, those at their sixteen's seems to be the ones they are willing to forcibly Recruit.

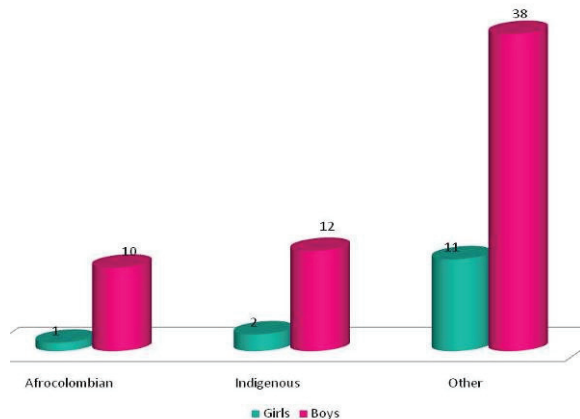
### E. Program Ethnic Composition

**Graph No. 14. Ethnic composition of CH&Y entering the Program**



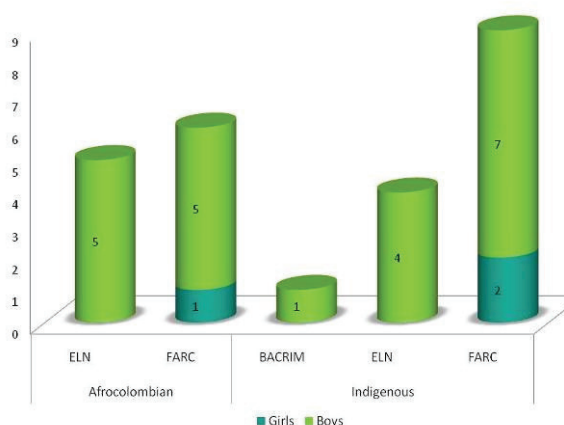
While the number of girls is decreasing, the number of afro-colombian and indigenous is raising. During the quarter, the ethnic composition of disengaged children corresponds to: 15% Afro-Colombian and 19% Indigenous. When during the first quarter of the year there were 11% Afro-Colombians and 6% indigenous and during the last quarter of 2010, the numbers were: 7% of Afro-Colombians and 16% were indigenous. This situation shows that the ethnic composition of the program has been changing but in an irregular manner.

**Graph No. 15. Indigenous and Afro-Colombian participation by Gender**



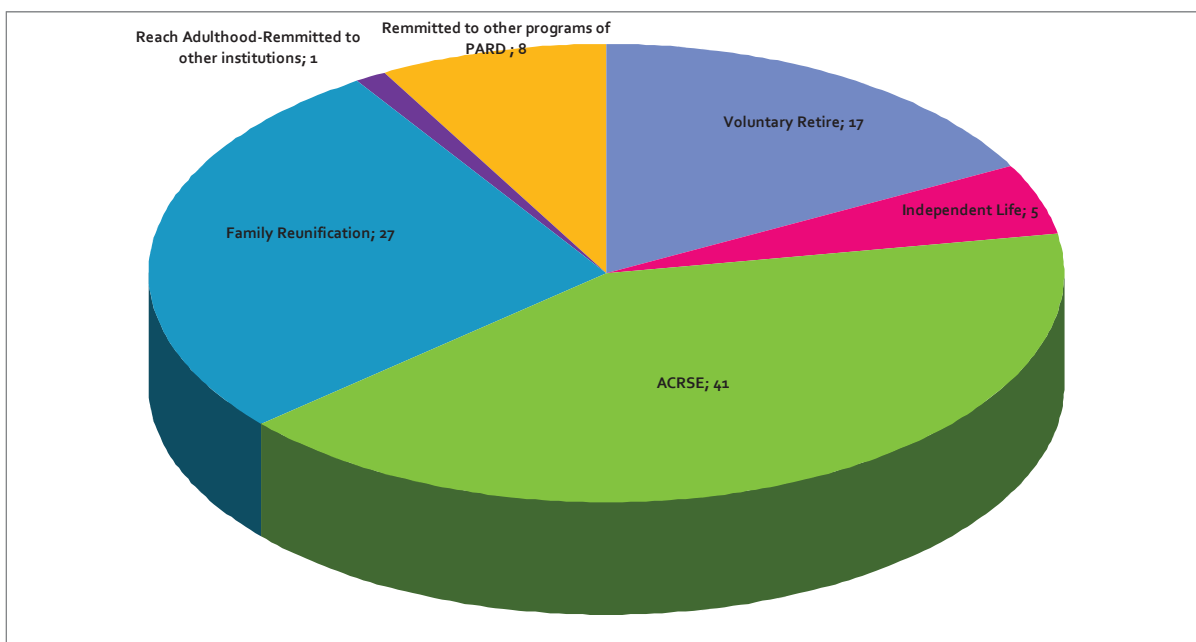
After the data analysis, the number of indigenous and afro-colombian boys is higher than the afro-colombian and indigenous girls, (88% boys compared to 12% girls).

**Graph No. 16. Indigenous and Afro-Colombian participation by IAG**



As shown in graph no. 16, FARC is the leading IAG recruiting Indigenous and afro-colombian boys and girls. It is worth noting, that during the period an indigenous boy entered the Program, disengaged from BACRIM. In the case of ELN, there were afro-colombian and indigenous boys who claimed being disengaged from this Illegal Armed Groups.

**Graph No. 17. Reasons why CH&Y left the Program**



Program beneficiaries are mostly being transferred into the High Commission for Reintegration in 41% of the cases, while Voluntary Retires represents 17% of the reasons why CH&Y left the Program in the second quarter of 2011.

## 4. Assistance Component Activities

### 1. JOINT PLAN

During this quarter, the joint plan with ICBF continued to be implemented, with progress in the following areas:

- **Symbolic Reparation:** The Project with Social Foundation was created to develop the proposal for the design and implementation of the community symbolic reparation strategy for disengaged CHA&Y participating in ICBF's specialized assistance program; to date, different meetings have been carried out with the foundation to elaborate the methodological and conceptual proposal for the implementation of the strategy; likewise, discussions with experts have taken place, which have significantly contributed to the process, as well as pilot tests in the city of Cali and Bogota in order to collect input to strengthen the proposals and be able to implement the activities foreseen for each of the ten regions of the project, thus improving the psychosocial intervention line of the ICBF and incorporating elements to the subject of Reparation within the framework of the Victims' Law.
- **Assistance for CHA&Y victims of sexual abuse:** Several meetings between the Association "Creemos en ti" (we have faith in you), the ICBF and IOM have taken place, where the necessary adjustments are being made to the characterization instrument of CHA&Y disengaged from the armed conflict victims of sexual violence, in order to be applied to each of the CHA&Y in ICBF's specialized assistance program, and thus implement the necessary interventions for those victims of sexual abuse. In this quarter, 30 cases of abused CHA&Y were identified, out of which 24 were girls and 6 were boys. Out of the cases initially identified through the strategy, 5 cases exited the Program.
- **The Reintegration conditions index (IICR),** considering this tool stopped being used several years ago, it was deemed important to revise it and analyze its coherence with the dynamics of the CHA&Y currently in the program. The revision was carried out, and some modifications were made in different questions. Transference of this tool is expected to begin by the end of July in each of the modalities of the specialized program.
- **Differential assistance of CHA&Y from indigenous communities:** The establishment of the service for the assistance of indigenous and rural CHA&Y was supported in the municipality of Río Sucio Caldas. This modality provides ICBF with the necessary methodological elements for an intervention with a differential approach for disengaged CHA&Y from indigenous communities and rural areas. 16 indigenous or rural CHA&Y are currently in the program, out of which 5 are in the CAE and 11 in Transit Homes.
- **The Trujillo reconciliation pilot experience:** The activities programmed for phase II are being implemented, as planned; the politics and citizenship training school for adolescents, youth and adults was launched with the participation of two groups: one rural, with 80 people and one urban, with 70 people. The community is highly committed with the process, highlighting



the participation of the indigenous community, as well as the strengthening and implementation of new youth initiatives, in an effort to prevent recruitment by IAG. Another important result in the process is the progress made in the elaboration of the Document on Public Policy for Childhood and Adolescence, with the active participation of the members of the Childhood Board of the Municipal Social Policy Committee. Finally, the three productive initiatives implemented in the municipality continue to be supported, with the following beneficiaries:

- AFAVIT with the participation of 16 youth between 14 and 19 years of age, with the handcrafts Project.
  - MANGUALA with the participation of 35 youths in the project for the production of videos and film-forums.
  - Community mothers, with the participation of 40 mothers in the child development Project.
- **Human Rights School with the National Ombudsman:** In this period, the first workshops with public servants were carried out (three workshops with the participation of 60 public servants), as well as six workshops with the participation of 75 CHA&Y disengaged and at risk of recruitment in the cities of Bogota, Medellín and Puerto Asis. The workshop had a high turnout, which allowed the identification of elements available in each of the targeted places to begin the implementation process of the Human Rights School.

On the other hand, the conceptual and methodological modules for the school are being printed. Likewise, the systematization process for the experience is underway, as well as the document to be submitted to contribute to the public policy on childhood and adolescence; this document will provide input for the recommendations expected for the implementation of this agreement, as one of the strategies of the General Attorney's Office to reduce impunity and improve access to justice.

## 2. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Technical assistance campaigns have been implemented with ICBF personnel to adjust the Conditions for Reintegration Index (IICR), in order to use this tool with the CHA&Y currently assisted by the Specialized Assistance Program, and for its subsequent transference to the different ICBF Regional Offices, to be adopted for the interventions carried out with each CHA&Y in the different areas.

Regional meetings between the ICBF and Implementers from the cities of Cartagena, Cali, Medellín, Armenia and Manizales have taken place to discuss issues such as family meetings, symbolic reparation, and support to the differential guidelines for ethnic groups, among others.

**A. Direct Assistance to Underage Ex-combatants**

**Chart No. 2. Direct Assistance to disengaged CH&Y by setting**

<b>INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS</b>				
<b>TRANSIT HOME</b>				
	INSTITUTION	LOCATION	AVAILABLE SPACES	ASSISTED CHILDREN
1	HOGAR SEMILLAS DE AMOR	VALLE	30	27
2	HOGAR NUEVOS CAMINOS	ANTIOQUIA	30	28
3	HOGAR RECONSTRUYENDO FUTUROS	CALDAS	15	11
	<b>TOTAL TRANSIT HOME</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>SPECIALIZED ASSISTANCE CENTERS</b>				
	INSTITUTION	LOCATION	AVAILABLE SPACES	ASSISTED CHILDREN
1	LA FLORIDA	ANTIOQUIA	30	30
2	EL RETORNO	BOLÍVAR	30	28
3	SEMILLAS DE PAZ	SANTANDER	30	29
4	NUEVA LUZ	SANTANDER	30	25
5	PUERTAS ABIERTAS	VALLE	30	29
6	VIDA EN GRANJA	CALDAS	15	5
	<b>TOTAL SPEC. ASSIST. CENTER</b>		<b>165</b>	<b>146</b>
<b>YOUTH HOME</b>				
	INSTITUTION	LOCATION	AVAILABLE SPACES	ASSISTED CHILDREN
1	CASA JUVENIL FRUTOS DE PAZ DON BOSCO CALI	VALLE	11	11
	<b>TOTAL YOUTH HOME</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
	<b>TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS</b>		<b>251</b>	<b>223</b>

<b>EXTRA INSTITUTIONAL FAMILY SETTINGS</b>				
<b>HOGARES TUTORES</b>				
	INSTITUTION	LOCATION	AVAILABLE SPACES	ASSISTED CHILDREN
1	PROACTIVA	BOGOTÁ	90	85
2	UNIVERSIDAD DE CALDAS – CEDAT	CALDAS	40	32
3	CORPORACIÓN ENCUENTRO	META	45	30
4	UNIVERSIDAD DEL QUINDÍO - PRECOOPERATIVA JUVENIL	QUINDÍO	40	34
5	CENTRO DE CAPACITACIÓN INDÍGENA – INGRUMÁ	CALDAS	3	1
	<b>TOTAL HOGARES TUTORES</b>		<b>218</b>	<b>182</b>

HOGAR GESTOR				
	INSTITUTION	LOCATION	AVAILABLE SPACES	ASSISTED CHILDREN
1	ICBF	ANTIOQUIA	80	13
2	ICBF	ARAUCA	19	0
3	ICBF	BOGOTÁ	25	21
4	ICBF	CAQUETÁ	0	0
5	ICBF	CASANARE	37	0
6	ICBF	CAUCA	19	15
7	ICBF	CESAR	4	2
8	ICBF	CHOCÓ	6	4
9	ICBF	GUAINÍA	1	0
10	ICBF	HUILA	7	5
11	ICBF	LA GUAJIRA	4	0
12	ICBF	META	14	8
13	ICBF	NARIÑO	19	2
14	ICBF	NORTE DE SANTANDER	1	1
15	ICBF	PUTUMAYO	1	0
16	ICBF	SUCRE	10	0
17	ICBF	TOLIMA	11	7
18	ICBF	VALLE	20	11
	<b>TOTAL HOGARES GESTORES</b>		<b>278</b>	<b>89</b>
	<b>TOTAL EXTRA INSTITUTEIONAL FAMILY SETTINGS</b>		<b>496</b>	<b>271</b>
PROTECTION NETWORK				
1	ASSISTED YOUTH	BOGOTÁ		12
	<b>TOTAL PROTECTION NETWORK</b>			<b>12</b>
	<b>GENERAL TOTALS</b>		<b>747</b>	<b>506</b>

**1. ASSISTANCE PROVIDED THROUGH INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS**

During the period, a total number of **506 CH&A** received assistance through the different settings of the Program. **223 CH&A** received assistance in institutional setting, corresponding to **44%**, 66 CH&A in Transit Homes, 146 CH&A in Specialized Assistance Centres and 11 CH&A in Youth Homes. The institutional setting strengthens and manages relations with social support network in order to guarantee sustainability of the Administrative Process to Re-establish Rights (PARD) implementation.

### **1.1. Transit Homes**

The Transit Homes continue offering the initial assistance which is focused on the entering process, welcome, confidence generation and opening characterization. At the end of the quarter, 66 CH&A receive the service in Cali and Medellín. It is noteworthy that the Indigenous Transit Home newly created in Riosucio, Caldas, assisted 11 CH&A through the implementation of a pedagogical model that privileges differential approach. The occupancy rate of the vacancies contracted by ICBF is in Cali 90%, in Medellín 93% and in Riosucio 73%.

### **1.2. Specialized Assistance Centre**

At the end of the period, 146 CH&A are being assisted in this setting. Six centers located in the departments of Antioquia, Bolívar, Santander (2 centers), Valle del Cauca and Caldas are currently operating. The Centre “Vida en Granja” in Riosucio, Caldas, offers assistance with a differential approach. Occupation rate this quarter amounts to 88%, distributed as follows: 100% in Antioquia, 93% in Bolívar, 90% in Santander, 97% in Valle and 33% in Caldas.

### **1.3. Youth Home**

Occupation for this setting is still 100%, and Youth Home continues to assist 11 disengaged CH&A. This service allows youth to develop skills to manage their own reintegration process, as well as it strengthens the social support network.

## **2. PROMOTION OF EXTRA INSTITUTIONAL FAMILY SETTINGS**

Extra-institutional family settings provided direct assistance to **271 CH&A**. This setting counted for **54%** of total assistance provided, while 2% of the CH&A (12) are part of the ICBF’s protection network.

### **2.1. Tutor Home (Hogar Tutor)**

182 CH&A are being assisted in this setting, and takes place in five cities. Occupation rate this quarter amounts to 83%, distributed as follows: 94% in Bogotá, 80% in Manizales, 67% in Villavicencio, 88% in Armenia and 33% in Riosucio. Likewise, 16 vacancies to guarantee the rights of the child of disengaged mothers have been created.

### **2.2. Hogar Gestor**

The call to fill vacancies of professionals that shall integrate the support units in each region, took place. Profiles were evaluated by IOM and interviews are being coordinated. 89 CH&A are being assisted in this setting.

## **3. CONSOLIDATION OF PEDAGOGICAL AND HEALTH ASSISTANCE MODELS**

### **3.1. Family Meetings**

During the quarter, the signature of agreements with the implementers of the Family Meetings was achieved, including Ciudad Don Bosco, Pía Sociedad Salesiana Don Bosco, Encuentro Coorporation, Hogares Claret, University of Caldas and University of Quindío. It is worth noting that IOM will execute resources directly in Bogotá and Cartagena.

A video conference with all ICBF regional offices, the ICBF ombudsman working team and the implementers was performed. During this session, participants received administrative and technical guidelines for the development of the meetings. The main purpose of the meetings is to strengthen the role of family during the reintegration process of each disengaged CH&A, to establish a collaborative relationship within their support and familiar networks, to favor relationship and emotional mobilizations, to systematize and inform families of achievements on the process of right's re-establishment as well as the social and economic reintegration of youth.

During the period, the proposals submitted for the first family meeting were technically analyzed and adjusted accordingly. They were approved by ICBF and IOM, assuring the implementation on the next quarter. To date, family meetings were undertaken in Antioquia with the participation of 17 CH&A and 34 family members; in Santander with the participation of 16 CH&A and 32 family members. The two Specialized Assistance Centers in Santander were involved during the journey.

### **3.2. Access to Education**

During the quarter, an average of 211 CH&A within the Program are studying in primary grades (50 CH&A in first grade, 26 CH&A in second grade, 35 CH&A in third grade, 33 CH&A in fourth grade and 67 CH&A in fifth grade). Likewise, 227 adolescents are studying high school (94 CH&A in sixth grade, 35 CH&A in seventh grade, 53 CH&A in eighth grade, 13 CH&A in ninth grade, 20 CH&A in tenth grade and 12 CH&A in eleventh grade). Two youth are receiving training in technical level. 66 CH&A are being educationally assessed.

The education right reestablishment process is being achieved through different journeys: 211 CH&A in daytime, 194 CH&A in nocturne, 35 on Saturdays. 66 CH&A are being educationally assessed, in coordination with the educational institutions.

Implemented and reported educational models during quarter are: acceleration 21 CH&A, regular classroom 48 CH&A, Cafam 38 CH&A, cycles 288 CH&A, multiple grades 11 CH&A, other 34 CH&A and 66 cases are being assessed.

### **3.3. Access to Healthcare (special assistance to confront sexual abuse and to prevent the use of psychoactive substances)**

Within the process of rights restitution, 8 CH&A are affiliated to the contributory healthcare system; 244 CH&A to the subsidized healthcare system, 236 are receiving assistance under the purview of the Family Ombudsman, while 18 CH&A's cases are in process.

- **Prevention of the use of Psychoactive Substances (PSA)**

Implementers report that 44 CH&A consuming Psychoactive Substances (PSA) were assisted during the period. Among them, 7 CH&A are abusers, 6 are dysfunctional users and 31 CH&A are recreational users.

- **Psychosocial assistance and mental health**

During the quarter, the Program registered 9 cases of CH&A with mental health situations that were assisted by psychologists or psychiatrists through specialized treatments on stress pos trauma, sleeping difficulties and moderate depression.

**3.4. Access to cultural, recreational and Sports activities**

The disengaged CH&A within the Program participated in different cultural, recreational and sport activities. This quarter, technical working teams developed diverse strategies that included a pedagogical focus to contribute to citizenship exercise.

Particularly, 269 CH&A participated in sport activities such as football, micro football, basketball and volleyball. 226 CH&A participated in recreational activities such as pedagogical trips, cinema forums; 288 CH&A participated in cultural activities like dancing, music, theatre, and juvenile groups.

**B. Long-term sustainable social and economic reintegration.**

**1. PREPARATION FOR EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION**

**183 disengaged youth** received assistance from the National Learning Service (SENA) through diverse courses such as: Elaboration of Business Plans, Mechanics, Electricity, Customer's Service, Etiquette and Protocol, Pastry, Motorcycles Reparation, among others. Chart No. 4 presents information of disengaged CH&A benefitted by SENA's services, according to settings:

**Chart No. 3 Disengaged CH&A benefitted by SENA's services, according to settings**

CITY OR INSTITUTION	NO. OF DISENGAGED CH&A
Antioquia	2
Bogotá	1
Specialized Assistance Center El Retorno	7
Ingrumá	1
Specialized Assistance Center La Florida	27
Specialized Assistance Center Nueva Luz	28
Specialized Assistance Center Puertas Abiertas	1
Semillas de Paz	22



Frutos de Paz	2
Transit Home Nuevos Caminos	5
Transit Home Semillas de Amor	2
Tutor Home Bogotá	24
Tutor Home Caldas	14
Hogar Gestor Meta	29
Hogar Gestor Quindío	12
Hogar Gestor Risaralda	2
Hogar Gestor Cauca	1
Hogar Gestor Nariño	1
Hogar Gestor Tolima	1
Hogar Gestor Valle	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>183</b>

## 2. COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION

During the period, complementary education was undertaken by SENA. 183 disengaged youth and **69 youth** at risk of recruitment, participated in courses like building, management of home gardens, plane machine, systems, marketing, food handling, and first aid, among others. The number of beneficiaries per course, can be observed as follows:

**Chart No. 4 Number of disengaged or at risk CH&A beneficiaries of complementary education**

REGIONAL	DISENGAGED CH&A AND/OR AT RISK OF RECRUITMENT	
	COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION	
	No. OF ASSISTED CH&A	COURSES
<b>ANTIOQUIA</b>	34	Construction and Management of home Gardens, Comprehensive Management of plagues in crops, urban ecological gardens, agricultural best practices.
<b>BOGOTA</b>	20	Make up art, Systems and Marketing
<b>BOLIVAR</b>	1	Bakery
<b>CALDAS</b>	15	Plane Machines, Cell Phones configuration, Basic cooking, positive and effective communication, product's processes, Dairy products, marketing salesperson, hygiene and handling of food, basic English level, fruit procedures, Second English level, Administration of Human Talent, Customer's service.
<b>CAUCA</b>	1	Best practices on manufacturing, food handling.
<b>META</b>	35	Art craft objects, Systems Basic Level, Raw Material Preparation, and Leather Basic Level.
<b>QUINDIO</b>	25	Extraction of Natural Oils, Dairy products derives hygiene and handling of food, employment project.

<b>RISARALDA</b>	2	Techniques on digital transcript and Costumer Service
<b>SANTANDER</b>	52	First aid, Basic electricity for automobiles, electricity bases, basic level on wood assemble, logistics, basic systems level, brakes basic level, religious carpentry, suspension, bio security applied to make up art, digital transcript, basic principles on domestic electric installations, desserts elaboration, diesel mechanics, excel, Systems basic level, costumer service, bakery basic level, metal mechanics, design and elaboration of home accessories, basic cooking level, hair dressing, documents filing, cookies elaboration.
<b>VALLE</b>	67	Basic mechanics level, Circuits analysis, customer's service.
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>252</b>	

220 CH&A participating in the Programs Time to Play and Youth Force, assisted to the training courses within the Techno Academies, on basic sciences area.

### **2.1 Foundation Escuela Taller in Bogotá (Workshop School Foundation in Bogotá)**

Past June 16th the Foundation Escuela Taller in Bogotá certified and graduated for the first time 68 youth as technicians in carpentry and restoration, building and restoration, cooking and handcrafted paper elaboration.

In order to establish a sustainability mechanism as well as strategies to foster return of beneficiaries to their regions, a pedagogical productive project was identified as parte of the strengthening of the carpentry workshop process within the Regional Communitarian Institute Alcides Fernández located in the municipality of Unguía. This project, will offer employment opportunities to children graduated from the School.

Likewise, a cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Culture was signed in order to reconstruct a building the municipality of Buenaventura, which will serve as place for the operation of the local Escuela Taller. Youth form Escuela Taller in Bogotá, will transfer their knowledge on construction to local youth, according to the learning by doing methodology.

### **2.2 Escuela Taller in Cartagena (Worskshop School in Cartagena)**

During the period, building adaptations of the school's second floor for the operation of carpentry and cooking workshops were concluded.

According to direct assistance of youth, the project moved forward training and certifying 50 youth by SENA, from the project Time to Play and the Specialized Assistance Center from Cartagena which is being implemented by Fundesocial. It is worth noting that the School works with the "knowledge practice" approach, allowing beneficiaries to develop the structural adaptations of the Workshop's second floor.

Likewise the adaptation of the School's Restaurant is being supported. Apprentices will be able to apply their knowledge on customs service and will learn on functioning and operation of a restaurant.

### 3. REPARATION AND RESTITUTION OF RIGHTS PROGRAMS

#### 3.1 Administrative Reparation

Several meetings with the ICBF and the National Saving Fund (FNH *for its acronym in Spanish*), were held in order to coordinate the strategy for the appropriate use of resources obtained by the disengaged youth as part of their administrative reparation. Currently the Fund is consulting internally, to make more flexible policies that allow the inclusion of minors of age as part of its focus population. The working team is developing a strategy that allow youth to access benefits on education and housing.

#### 3.2 Access to identification documents

Based on registers within the ICBF's information system, an average of 106 CH&A have ID number, 29 CH&A have birth registry, 330 have identity card and 41 CH&A's documents are in process.

#### 3.3 Exit from the Program

##### - Operative Committee for the Non-use of weapons (CODA *for its acronym in Spanish*)

According to CODA 317 CH&A were awarded the CODA certificate, 186 are in process, and 3 were denied certification.

### C. Beneficiary Life Story



#### ***The combination between music and studying, a key for a new life***

*Gerardo is an 18 years old youth, borne in a department at the south area of Colombia, who was abandoned by his mother when he was only three months of age. Since that moment, his family was integrated by his father, grandmother and two brothers.*

*From the time when he was little, he lived in permanent conflict with his family, taking into account that his father was very strict, punishing him very frequently. Gerardo felt then sad and repressed. He started working when he was just 10 years old, in order to look for the dairy food. He was also studying fifth grade with great difficulty.*

*At this age, he decided to join an illegal armed group: "I remember I used to play with my friends, when members of an armed group invited me and some friends to join them", Gerardo explains. Full of desperate feelings and his wish to run away from his father, he accepted the proposal of a fantastic and free world.*

*Since the first day within the IAG he noticed that things did not figured out as they told him they were going to be: "I had to do guard, cook for my fellows, obey many orders and accept hard*

*punishments”, reminds. But the worst part was without doubt, the armed combats where his life was permanently in risk.*

*When he was 13 and within a combat, he escaped taking advantage of the carelessness of his commanders and partners. “I ran during one week without food, until I arrived to a small village where I reached the National Army”.*

*Days later, he entered the ICBF’s Specialized Assistance Program and during the time he has spent in it, he has been able to continue with his school studies, he has had access to training and his life has suffered a very important change: “I felt that my life quality has improved completely, I do not feel the stress I felt when I was in the group, and I can communicate frequently with my family. Now I have goals for my life. Each week I speak on the phone with my grandmother and my father and our relation is also better now”.*

*Currently he is coursing tenth grade as well as a technical career on painting. During his free time he practices football, and his closest goals are to graduate from school and to dedicate to his career as musician, record songs and introduce them in the market. He also wants to course vocalizing classes and seek support in order to be recognized as Antonio Cartagena, a famous salsa singer.*

*His passion for music started when he was within the Program and has been growing to the point that he already recorded three songs written by him, together with two other colleagues and a music producer. He has performed several presentations in different scenarios around the country.*

*Gerardo is interested in sharing his story with all youth, so they will never feel motivated to join the illegal armed groups. “Things are not as they appear to be. On the IAG work is very hard and the most difficult thing is that one loses freedom”, he concludes.*

#### D. Coverage Map – Assistance Component



Coverage Map: Assistance Component

- Fortalecimiento al componente de familia del programa Especializado del ICBF, para atención de niños, niñas, Adolescentes y jóvenes desvinculados de los grupos Armados ilegales.

## 5. Prevention Component Activities'

The second objective of the Program is to prevent recruitment of CH&Y by IAG in accordance with the following three main objectives:

- Providing technical assistance to the National Commission for Prevention of Recruitment (CIPR), for the coordination and implementation of the National Plan on Prevention.
- Assist the implementation of the Child and Adolescence Code-Law 1098 of 2006 and other public policies for the prevention of forced recruitment.
- Public education and other social investment initiatives:
  - o Public education and local level activities.
  - o Vulnerability, risks, and opportunity mapping - MVRO.
  - o Other social investment.

### A. Support to the National Committee for Prevention of Recruitment (CIPR)

As part of the strengthening process, 3 regional consultants were hired for the Tolima and Santander Departments and Bogotá, as well as an expert in follow-up, monitoring, and evaluation and formulation of indicators processes. The results obtained up to now by the Commission include the following activities:

1. Participation in a recruitment prevention workshop that seeks to empower the Commission's work team and the institutions supporting the Commission on subjects such as recruitment prevention and strengthening of public policy. **35 persons** participated in the workshop.
2. Progress was made in the coordination process with the National Planning Department and the Commission for the publication of three versions of the 3673 CONPES. The first one is a formal publication of the document, the second one a summary of the first document, already elaborated to make it easier to for different types of public. The third one is a children's version.

### B. The Childhood and Adolescence Code-Law 1098 of 2006 and Other Public Policies

#### 1. JUVENILE PENAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM (SRPA). DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL INTEGRATION.

At the end of this period, the Center for Legal Services for Adolescents referred (145) adolescents to begin the process of specialized, comprehensive care. Of these, **(117) actually initiated the process**. During this period (392) individual psychosocial assistance sessions, (233) psychosocial Family sessions, (164) individual therapy sessions, (126) family therapy sessions, (27) individual crisis assistance sessions and (10) family crisis assistance sessions were provided.

Seventy-six (76) meeting opportunities for psychosocial group support were organized, under the name "Let's Talk" (Hablemos), where several topics can be discussed, such as: Identity, Identity and Gender, Sexuality and Emotions, Participation and Community, Analysis of Consequences, Communication, Rights, Self Care, Political Violence , Regulations - Rights and Duties, Reflections on life and death, Assertiveness and Social Skills, Youth Violence Prevention, Culture of Legality and Sense of life.



Complying with court orders on the punishment through community service, the Center *Forjar* coordinated community service opportunities with the Colombian Red Cross, the Public Library *Arborista Alta*, the *ETB* Interactive Website and the House of Culture. The last three entities are located in Ciudad Bolívar. During this period and in compliance with their punishment, (17) teenagers developed community service activities of which (2) at the Interactive Website, (3) at the Library *Arborista Alta*, (5) at the Red Cross, (2) at the House of Culture, (1) at the Centre *Forjar*. Opportunities are being identified for (4) teenagers at the entities already mentioned.

Notwithstanding the aforementioned available services, the challenge to open up new opportunities in public and private sectors remains. Some entities of the district administration have been negotiating new opportunities.

The implementation of the Community Service Strategy allows identifying adolescents while the recognition of the experience is an opportunity for restorative practices and social inclusion.

The Youth Opportunities Referral Unit, in partnership with the Colombian Dental College University, organized an oral health day, benefitting (30) adolescents through prevention and promotion activities. A dental assessment was done for (18) youth and (10) received dental treatment. Referrals were made to enroll beneficiaries to the Social Security Health Care System. Vaccination days were held in which (72) adolescents were assisted as well as a visual health day, benefitting (33) adolescents.

With respect to education services, (18) places for district education institutions were assigned through the District Education Department (SED for its Spanish acronym). Eighteen (18) teenagers now receive accelerated education at the National Teacher House (CANAPRO for its Spanish acronym) - and linkage process were initiated for (85) teenagers in cycles 3 and 4, as part of the SED-*Dividendo por Colombia* agreement.

Regarding labor training, adolescents have benefitted from training offers in artistic gymnastics (Gym League of Bogotá), leather crafts (the Santo Domingo School of Arts and Crafts), gastronomy (CDC Tunjuelito and Kennedy). The SENA provides technical training to adolescents in systems, automobile mechanics, design, hair dressing and beauty.

Also, adolescents and families now have access to social services such as a complement to the basic family shopping needs and cafeteria services, thanks to Pact-Hope Foundation and SDIS, in order to guarantee the right to food security.

In accordance to the income generation component, some families and youth have benefited from job opportunities provided by companies such as Aseo Capital, Texmoda and Casa Limpia. Also, (8) Youth Initiatives have been set up on traditional crafts, circus skills, educational visits and sports. The adolescents involved in the mentioned youth initiatives have participated in activities such as a visit to the National Chicaque Park, a recreational sports trip to the Cajicá Country Club, a local meeting to enhance the visibility of youth initiatives and the First Youth Meeting of the Capital Region. The last two events were organized by the District's Government Department.

A first virtual discussion table was organized on the shared responsibility of the families of adolescents involved in the Adolescent Criminal Responsibility System as part of the strengthening project directed its employees and participating entities. The discussion table counted with the participation of Carolina Piñeros of Redpapas, Beatriz Linares, expert on Childhood, and Esther Moreno of the Centre Forjar.

### C. Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Maps (MVRO)



#### 1. RECRUITMENT PREVENTION IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF LORICA.

The situation of the Lorica municipality has become more complex over the last few years. Emergent criminal bands, the State's weakness in some areas, increased violence and the fragmentation of basic social relations make Lorica a high risk municipality for recruitment of children and adolescents.

Before the mid-year holiday period, the institutions' work teams had already initiated the presentation of the project among the education communities and selected families and students as well as the elaboration of work plans and activities so that these activities linked to the MVRO strategy, can be implemented as

soon as the holiday period is over.

The fact that the Mayor's Office of Lorica, through the Education Department, is one of the strategic partners of the project ensures that the strengthening of public policy for children and adolescents is a real alternative in the municipality.



#### 2. MAYOR'S OFFICE OF SAN JOSÉ DEL GUAVIARE

During the reported quarter and within the coordination process with the Mayor's Office of San Jose del Guaviare, the project continued to be implemented and seeks to prevent recruitment. The planned activities were implemented with the youth. However, some activities with families in the Puerto Colombia and Puerto Tolima villages were suspended because of the heavy rain fall and rescheduled for the first fortnight of July.

A technical assistance workshop was organized with the Mayor's Office, the technical team and IOM. Special emphasis was placed the relevance and development of youth initiatives, since the purpose of implementing the MVRO is to leave installed capacity in the institution involved to strengthen youth initiatives of education institutions, along with support for specific activities implemented by members of the community. These should be coordinated with the municipal and departmental

*San José de Guaviare – Strengthening of youth technical training initiative. June 2011*

culture houses as part of the development process.

By the end of the quarter, the following youth initiatives were set up:

- **The Indigenous Panure Reservation** focuses on the good use of free time through the strengthening of their own culture and sport within the community to prevent violations of the rights of CH&Y.
- **Educational Institution Manuela Beltran:** this initiative aims at improving the training processes of adolescents and the projection of their life projects. For this, the community agreed to optimize the chemistry lab with equipment and materials used by students in upper grades for their entrepreneurship programs, and some materials for the organization of IE fairs.
- **Educational Institution José Celestino Mutis:** after the implementation of the MVRO with families and students, and together with the search for CH&A, a proposal was made to promote sports training and music schools within the education institutions, as an alternative for CH&Y to spend their free time at the institute.
- **Educational Institution Manuel López Calle (Capricho):** The implementation of the MVRO in the Capricho zone, allowed students to identify music and artistic activities as an opportunity to prevent vulnerabilities of CH&Y. For them it is important to continue with the process undertaken years before in order to foster musical sensitiveness of students within the educational institution.
- **Educational Institution Alfonso López Pumarejo:** the implementation of the MVRO methodology was considered in order to contribute in the consolidation of the prevention strategy on Sexual and Reproductive Health through theatre and music strategies. This autonomous work conducted by students, will be ratified or not, during July.

Other initiatives will be strengthen through the coordination between departmental and municipal cultural offices on music, dances, among others. The Major's Office will determine the improvement plan which will be validated with the communities and IOM.

As a result of the childhood and adolescence experience systematization process in San José del Guaviare (2008-2011) a document to determine the adequate institutional intervention for CH&A in the municipality from a right's approach, was achieved. See Attachment No. 2

Likewise, San Jose's experience included in this document, seeks to be a concrete guide reference for the definition of public policy on childhood and adolescence.

### 3. PEACE BUILDING IN BOGOTA

During the reported period, the MVRO methodology was transferred to **15 educational institutions** through 30 workshops and 13 working journeys. Likewise, 8 educational



*Ficonpaz – MVRO Implementation  
Bogotá, May 2011*

institutions implemented the MVRO with teachers and **225 students CH&A**. Next phase includes the definition an operation of youth initiatives as part of the Human Rights Plans promoted by the Education Secretary Office in Bogotá. Among the main results obtained with the methodologies' transference it can be mentioned: increase and qualification of youth participation in the Plans of their educational institutions, formulation of proposals, showing an important change comparing to previous processes were initiatives were prepared by teachers.

#### **4. ANTIOQUIA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE**

In coordination with the Antioquia Governor's Office, USAID/IOM initiated the implementation of the project "Bet towards a prevention culture" in 18 municipalities: Sabaneta, La Ceja, La Unión, Abejorral, Titiribí, Jardín, El Santuario, Marinilla, La Estrella, San Luis, Valdivia, San Rosa de Osos, Don Matías, Urrao, Frontino, San Roque, Maceo and Yali; and three other municipalities where MVRO will take place.

Actions seek to position CH&A as rights' owners, with a knowledge of their skills and their roll in the decision making process. These, in order to foster a social mobilization with tools, strategies and actions to identify and develop their own prevention strategy against recruitment and the violation of their rights.

During the quarter, the Governor's Childhood Office has summoned delegated from the major's offices and has achieved the technological transference of the DevInfo 6.0 Administrative Module, with the purpose to manage operative aspects within the implementation of the SIMIA (Municipal Information System on Childhood and Adolescence).

The municipalities of Valdivia, Urrao and Yali, have developed monthly meetings with the childhood boards identifying: the general knowledge on the mentioned law, the structure and functions of the board, as well as the flow information (responsible, indicators, report frequency and format).

According to MVRO implementation it can be mentioned:

**VALDIVIA:** five trainers are implementing the MVRO with the participation of **131 CH, 105 adolescents** and 49 families. The children have participated in two sessions, and the last session on life project is in process. Families have joined the initiative through two sessions, nevertheless, apathy and low participation levels have been registered. The Officer of the Govern Local Secretary summoned the community through the COMPOS and the board of childhood, women and family meetings, as well as the local radio station.

**URRAO:** seven trainers are implementing the MVRO with the participation of **218 CH, 127 adolescents** and 56 families. Children have assisted two sessions, while families have participated in three with an active concurrence of fathers, mothers and other holders. Children are motivated by the topics.

**YALI:** six trainers are implementing the MVRO with the participation of **175 CH, 150 adolescents** and 75 families. Children have participated in three sessions, while families in two. The issue on the rights of children and the reflections on habits and familiar discipline are note worthy.

As previous results, it can be mentioned:

#### Vulnerabilities

- Fear for illegal armed groups that wonder on the streets
- Fear for prostitution and drugs addictions
- Absence of parents and authority references
- Familiar desertion, single mothers, separations, conflict resolution based in force.
- Reduced opportunities to continue university studies and/or labor opportunities for graduated
- Long distances and difficult access to educational centers in rural zones
- Personal insecurity, low self esteem, child malnutrition.

#### Risks

- Easy ways to gain Money
- Forces recruitment by illegal armed groups
- Use of psychoactive substances

#### Opportunities

Spaces to support culture and sport activities are a favorable alternative to reduce risks of CH&A within the municipality.

**Chart No. 5 Beneficiaries assisted during the period**

MUNICIPALITY	EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION	CHILDREN	ADOLESCENTS	FAMILIES (PERSONS)	TOTAL
URRAO	20 DE JULIO	55		12	
URRAO	JAIPERA	115	69	20	
URRAO	ELIANA BENITEZ	48	58	24	
	<b>SUBTOTAL URRAO</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>401</b>
VALDIVIA	Buenos Aires	37	28	13	
VALDIVIA	La Frislera	33	20	11	
VALDIVIA	San Fermín	21	17	15	
VALDIVIA	Puerto Valdivia I	20	20	5	
VALDIVIA	Puerto Valdivia II	20	20	5	
	<b>SUBTOTAL VALDIVIA</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>285</b>
YALI	<b>SUBTOTAL YALI</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>400</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1.086</b>

#### 5. CITY HALL OF MEDELLÍN, DEPARTMENT OF ANTIOQUIA

During the quarter, USAID/IOM initiated the implementation of the project “Youth Force: administrators of coexistence, CH&A, active citizenship and agents of social change”; within the framework of the City hall’s institutional strengthening process.



The project has goal populations in three lines of actions defined by the Major's Office as follows:

- "Crimes do not pay – children between seven and 14 years": 50 children and their families.
- "Youth at risk of recruitment by illegal armed groups": 150 youth and their families.
- "Children of population that recuperated liberty or sanctioned": 50 children with whom the Major's Office expects to undertake a preventive work to stop generational violence cycles.

The MVRO transference process counted with the participation of **30 psychosocial professionals**. The project has an articulation component with educational sector. 20 administrators of coexistence integrate the team that will develop three forums in universities and/or high educational institutes in Medellín (University of Antioquia, High Educational Institution Colegio Mayor de Antioquia and Plitécnico Colombiano Jaime Isaza Cadavid), in order to socialize the Program's results and youth perspectives within their social inclusion process.

Likewise the project is coordinated with the strategy of the foundation Circo Momo which considers art as a transforming tool that assumes that all human beings are talented and need opportunities to boost it; dancing, music, theatre, word, image, photography and affection, can make the difference in the educational process of CH&A from Medellín.

As part of the joint work with Momo School Corporation and the Bavaria Foundation, IOM and **Mi Sangre Foundation** are seeking to develop actions in three educational institutions in the Communes 5, 8 and 13 in Medellín in order to foster citizenship skills for a healthy coexistence of CHA&Y through cultural and artistic expression, as well as to strengthen creativity and innovation as a pedagogical strategy to boost entrepreneurial initiatives. This agreement is being signed by all involved actors, and activities are expected to initiate during the first week of August.

#### **D. Other social investment initiatives**

##### **1. RESTREPO BARCO FOUNDATION**

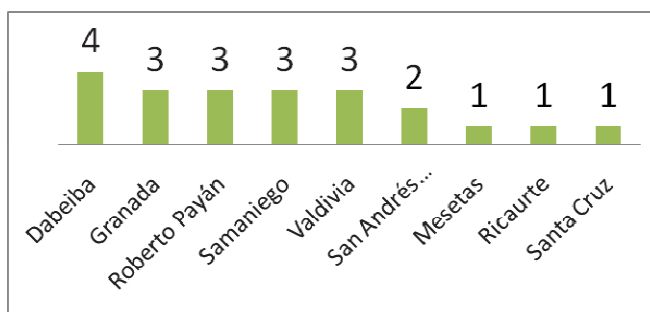
Coordination with local institutions to assist victims of Anti personal Mines/Improvised Explosive Artifacts (MAP/AEI) continued to be strengthened. According to the objectives agreed for the characterization of direct and indirect victims, the following information was gathered:

- The roll of the Governor's Offices of Antioquia and Nariño in order to obtain the registry of Anti personal Mines/Unexploded Devices/ Improvised Explosive Artifacts (MAP/MUSE/AEI) victims is very important. The roll of non-governmental organizations, communitarian radio stations, local ombudsman offices, is fundamental for the identification and contact of survivors.
- There is a difficulty in the identification and search of CH&A victims of MAP/MUSE/AEI, since National level victims' lists do not match with departmental level lists. In some cases, victims passed away during the incident and were not registered. Within the report, it is not clear to register the place where the accident occurred, or where the victims live. Most of the people live in zones with difficult access conditions. They still live in regions with complex conflict dynamics, and with reduced presence of institutions, NGOs, cooperation agencies.

As preliminary information it can be mentioned that among direct victims, **21 are children and adolescents**. Two victims are between 0 and 4 years old, one between 5 and 7 years old, seven between 8 and 12 years old, nine between 13 and 18, and two are over 18 years. In the case of indigenous, although there are several incidents registered (direct victims), only one boy could be interviewed, taking into account the difficult access conditions to the communities and change of address.

The following graph shows Dabeiba as the municipality with more number of direct victims:

**Graph No. 18 Number of victims per municipality**



According to indirect victims, 29 CH&A were identified and interviewed. Indirect victims are not considered particularly within the assistance route, especially for psychosocial accompaniment. Affected families claim for any subsidy, but they do not ask for housing psychological support. *“Due to the accident where my husband lost his vision... my little daughter retired from school to serve him as walking stick. My older daughter also interrupted her school to help me take care of animals, sell the milk, since this is our income source”.*

As it can be perceived in this testimony, indirect victims require more support and recognition.

Findings arisen by each instrument will be compared and analyzed with the rights of direct and indirect CH&A victims, producing recommendations to strengthen public policy. Final Report will be presented mid July, and subsequently socialized among institutions that have supported and validated the process.

## **2. TIME TO PLAY FOUNDATION**

Agreement finalized during April and had the constant participation of 591 CH&A, from which 489 come from Altos de Cazuca and 102 from Petares. During the reported period **141 new CH&A** participated in the Project. Beneficiaries are between 4 and 20 years old; six have less than 4 years, 98 have between 5 and 8 years, 215 are between 9 and 12 years, 223 between 13 and 16 years and 49 have more than 16 years old.

As a result of USAID’s support, five youth entered baking and carpentry training courses. It is expected that 20 youth more join these classes. Currently 75 CHA are within the Techno Academy (Soacha).



Last April, the Time to Play Foundation was invited to share its experience on leaders training in the municipality of Mesitas del Colegio. This ratifies the visibility of the youth and strengthens the working team.

A new agreement is being achieved in order to complete a final phase with two basic orientations: experience's systematization recorded in a publication and strengthening of tow productive units.

### 3. SUPPORT TO THE BAJO CALDAS DE FLORENCIA SCHOOL IN CAQUETÁ

The project ended on June the 30<sup>th</sup>. During its implementation 75 CH&A (two more CH&A compared to previous quarter) from the educational institution benefitted, as well as their families. Main results to highlight are:

- Characterization of emotional, citizen and communicative skills of CH&A within the educational institution, allowed CORFETEC coordinate with other institutions in order to open several spaces for them to strengthen other skills. Likewise it agreed with the University of Amazonía to support mathematics' and English skills.
- The psychosocial diagnosis of the 75 CH&A and the contact with the Psychosocial Assistance Center of Florencia were achieved. The assistance route for prioritized CH&A was coordinated.
- The Institution's Educational Plan is being reviewed in order to include the strategy on peace and coexistence.
- The courses offered by SENA to **parents (15)** and CH&A (30) on fish farming and home gardens, are coming to an end. Participants showed high interest in the process.
- SENA already offered the technical guarantee of the fishes' pond.
- USAID donated a library to the educational institution. This action has been crucial to reinforce the reading, writing and research processes of CH&A.

A closing event is expected with the participation of all actors involved specially USAID. This will allow the formal hand over of the process with CH&A to educational community, directives, teachers, CH&A and their families. The event is being planned on July.

### 4. SAN PEDRO JULIAN EYMARD PARISH ("GOALS WITH PURPOSE")

During April, the building of locations by the Somascos Community initiated. This scenario will allow CH&A and parents to develop cultural, sport and training activities, among others.



SAN PEDRO JULIAN EYMARD PARISH – Paraiso Neighborhood



*Soacha – Goals with purpose. June 2011*

Around **263 CH&A** from Paraiso Neighborhood benefited with actions undertaken. They are between five and 19 years old, 79 are girls, and 184 boys. 155 CH&A are participating in football, 47 in chorus, 58 in music and 27 in dancing classes.

Topics like respect, solidarity, creativity, honesty, tolerance, politeness, justice, self esteem, integrity, were reviewed within football training, chorus, music and dancing classes.

As consequence of economic difficulties, three adolescents interrupted their school. Two of these boys, returned to their educational activities on the second semester and thanks to agreements with SENA, four of the project's beneficiaries joined a technician course on accounting and finances.

Within psychosocial activities, 17 cases of domestic violence were identified. Approaches with the families have taken place and the workshop on "the value of women" was developed with the participation of 63 persons.

During the period, a monthly average of 30 CH&A has retired some of them because of difficulties in their displacement and other that have changed address. Other CH&A work during their vacations period. Due to this situation, football sessions were increased, and some discussion sessions in schools on the zone with parents were coordinated in order to visualize the opportunities of the Program "Goals with purpose".

On May, four talking sessions with families (**110 participants**) on the issue "Love", were undertaken, as main approach to support CH&A. On June, three workshops took place: Motivation, with the participation of 105 CH&A, Family with the participation of 54 CH&A and Self control, with the participation of 36 CH&A.

On May and June, journeys on hairdressing, beauty and dental hygiene for the promotion of life and health took place with the participation of 205 CH&A. Likewise journeys on vaccination, as well as on health and reproductive health are being coordinated with the Health Secretary.

The methodology of the project was conceived including the sports area approach, the artistic area approach and the psychosocial focus. In order to strengthen the Parish's working team two workshops were developed on the following issues: recognition of the working team and the needs of the agreements, family model, solidarity model, rights and reference route.

The Parish has turned to the encounter scenario that fosters an adequate use of free time. A strong bond has been built between the CH&A and the Program.

**E. Special support to Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities – Displaced children and orphans fund (DCOF)**

**1. RESULTS**

**Chart No. 6. Assistance offered through the Program – DCOF**

(Accumulated data March 2010 – May 2011 was validated and included in the Special DCOF Report Presented on June to USAID)

Indicators	This quarter (June)	Accumulated March 2010 – May 2011	Goal	Commentaries
<b>Beneficiaries</b>				
CHA&Y beneficiaries of recruitment prevention activities	378	29.791	10.000	Activities undertaken on recruitment prevention during the period, benefited CHA&Y, as follows: Labor Skills (82), Ayara Family Project (296)
Civil servants trained on children recruitment prevention	1.061	4.137	200	During the period, activities undertaken, benefited civil servants as follows: Labor Skill (1.061).
Youth Leaders participating in recruitment prevention activities	0	145	100	During the quarter, no progress was registered in this indicator. The goal has been already exceeded.
<b>Colombian institutions strengthened and implementing essential components included in the project</b>				
Support to youth clubs	0	97	80	During the quarter, no progress was registered in this indicator. The goal has been already exceeded.
Technical agricultural Institutes (ITAS) receiving support	0	59	40	During the quarter, no progress was registered in this indicator. The goal has been already exceeded.
MVRO under implementation	0	45	40	During the quarter, no progress was registered in this indicator. The goal has been already exceeded.
Radio Outreach campaigns	0	2	5	During the quarter, no progress was registered in this indicator.

## 1. PACT OF PEACE IN THE AGUABLANCA COMMUNITY. PROMOTION OF RIGHTS AND STRENGTHENING OF PUBLIC POLICIES ON EARLY CHILDHOOD, ADOLESCENCE AND YOUTH, THROUGH THE MVRO METHODOLOGY



*Paz y Bien Foundation, District of Aguablanca  
- Cali - April 2011*

During the quarter, sessions to strengthen the youth initiatives were achieved. Sessions with psychosocial approach aimed at working in the sense of belonging and the responsibility on the administration of identified initiatives; as well as sessions with a purely administrative and business approach, in order to boost youth to improve their commitment and collective responsibilities towards the correct management and care of equipments and instruments that are part of the system's classroom.

24 community members were interviewed as part of the experiences documentation process, the history of the settlement, the evolution of the sector with displaced persons that have arrived from

different regions of the country, specially from the Pacific coast.

20 beneficiaries' life stories have been registered from youth which have participated in the Program Francisco Esperanza, in order to get to know achievements and transformation within the life projects.

The training process, as well as the revision of concepts within the community based restorative justice model, continued during the quarter. This intervention was directed to leaders, family counsellors and tutors of the Program Francisco Esperanza, and included 30 hours of practical tools transference, 30 hours for case studies, and 30 hours for legal basis on restorative justice, for the implementation of the model. **49 persons** participated on the workshops, from them 5 men and 44 women.

100% of information gathered during the MVRO implementation was revised and analyzed for the construction of the experiences' systematization document. This document is currently being discussed and revised by IOM for adjustments and later publication. Likewise, the adaptation of the model finished.

## 2. PREVENTION OF THE USE AND RECRUITMENT OF INDIGENOUS AND AFRO-COLOMBIAN CH&Y OF TORIBÍO DEPARTMENT OF CAUCA

An agreement with the Study and investigation Center of the Indigenous Community (CECIDIC) was signed, in order to continue the actions undertaken during the previous phase of the project. Intervention aimed at preventing recruitment of indigenous and afro Colombian CH&A in this region, where an important presence of FARC and EPL is still registered. Three indigenous councils located in the municipality of Toribío establish the need to revise the situation of CH&A in order to propose

local government strategies to protect this population.

This phase also seeks to develop concrete proposals to be presented to the traditional authorities with the purpose to strengthen family and establish schools that foster active participation of CH&A in political spaces like the COMPOS.

To date, the transference of MVRO methodology to **33 trainers** chosen by the community has been achieved. They will implement the tool with the participation of 2000 CH&A with and without schooling, on July.

Sport activities continue to be a cohesive strategy between CH&A with schooling, and those who are outside the scholar system. It is also a strategy to protect CH&A from illegal armed groups.

### 3. AYARA FAMILY PROJECT

During the quarter, **296 CH&A** have been assisted by project activities, from which 165 are afro Colombian and 4 are indigenous. Intervention is focused in a high impact methodology as well as the coordinated work with Paz y Bien Foundation in the Francisco Esperanza Homes and the Carvajal Foundation in the School Señor de los Milagros.

By the other hand, an integration activity in Ayara Offices in Cali took place, where adolescents and youth had the opportunity to meet new friends and share artistic affinities in a different space. Songs, choreographies, graffiti, were prepared by the youth and exposed to the community using the bicycle roads of the 9 Street in Cali. This artistic presentation allowed motivating adolescents and youth on group work and community work.



*Familia Ayara – Cultural activities  
Mayo de 2011*

Interaction between adolescents and youth from Houses 4 and 6 with members of House 8, who are working on oil painting, took place. The most relevant issue is that House 8 is visited by youth from Department of Nariño who live in the neighborhood Potrero Grande. The activity allowed this youth who are permanently in conflict with other youth, to get to

know expressions like rap, graffiti and break dance and to generate curiosity in them on the work undertaken in the Francisco Esperanza Houses. Likewise, the youth joint a peace and coexistence space where awareness on their cultural identity was promoted. They drew graffiti with the following sentence: “We are Pacific”.

Adolescents and youth have been appropriating the methodology and generating reflexions towards their actual life situations and their future. Activities in the municipality of Santander de Quilichao, will start next quarter.



#### 4. RECRUITMENT PREVENTION – COMPREHENSIVE FARM, MUNICIPALITY OF PLANADAS



*Planadas Comprehensive Farm. Wellbeing Activities- May 2011*

On the second quarter, the comprehensive farm in Planadas, continue offering technical and technology training services for youth of the zone. At the end of June, the farm's information system reports that currently there are 42 apprentices within the project. 12 withdrew were registered for several reasons: i) the University of Tolima initiated a technological level training process on forest issues and three youth joint this initiative; ii) two youth accepted jobs in other municipalities of the zone, and iii) seven youth declared personal reasons related to family mobility.

Training areas continue being the same: technician on livestock exploitation (22 apprentices), and technician on agricultural-ecological exploitation (20

apprentices).

35 apprentices participated in welfare activities, previous authorization of the Major's Office of Planadas. The objective of these journeys was to consolidate training processes and develop social and coexistence skills. A recreational methodology was implemented as a reflexion strategy for the improvement of relational processes. The technical team assured that these interventions have reinforced expected impact.

During the quarter, the Governor's Office of Tolima continued improving the farm's infrastructure conditions, particularly the electric installations and lamp posts. In the framework of the visit held by the Governor's Office and the Major's Office, the youth expressed the need to guarantee the sustainability of the farm, since it offers training alternatives for youth in the region.

#### 5. INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY OF GUAMBÍA.

The Project "Assistance and Recruitment and Conflict Prevention for Misak children – Department of Cauca" has counted with the participation of 120 disengaged youth or at risk for recruitment as well as their families, in the municipalities of Silvia, Cajibío and Piendamó in the Department of Cauca.

During the quarter, several achievements have been registered in the seven components of the project:

- Agro-industrial and veterinarian Components: in order to foster productivity and sustainability of productive projects in the Misak Community, seeds were handed over to families most affected by winter as part of their autonomous nourishing process. Fishing ponds of ten disengaged youth and their families, have been strengthen through training on rainbow trout production, administration, commercialization, technical assistance and expansion of the project for income increase.

Local production of Misak community has been strengthened through the adaptation of the experimental farm in Piendamó, where the bank of minor species will start operating. Likewise, products like bread with quinoa, cookies with quinoa were introduced in the menus of ICBF Homes. A fund that manages general treasury of the Council was created with the aim to administrate resources and extend support to more community members in the income generation initiatives. The youth commerce initiative Misak-ECMISAK is under construction; legal recognition as communitarian enterprise was achieved and counts with the participation of the indigenous Council as highest authority.

The meat processing plant (Rainbow trout Plan of Santa Clara and Agro industrial Center of Silvia), was provided with necessary elements on industrial security, cleanliness and disinfection. 17 workshops on best manipulation and food transformation practices, took place with the aim to increase purchasing and selling possibilities. The first bartering event was developed in the municipality of Morales.

- Agricultural Component: In order to recuperate and improve productivity of 20 yatulles, three bio prepared production centers have been strengthened through training, technical visits and consultancy. As a result, a commercialization rotary fund was created, which will support families with CH&A at any risk.
- Psychosocial Component: 120 prioritized youth and their families received personal psychosocial assistance focusing on a new life apart from IAG and armed conflict. Likewise, 48 discussion groups were held on issues such as family, health, illness, nutrition, self concept, self esteem, sexual transmitted infections, including western and indigenous approach. Materials for the elaboration of art craft were delivered as part of the support the Misak cultural process.
- Administrative Component: the training process of youth and their families on basic administration of resources generated by the productive units, continued during the quarter.
- Legal Component: with the objective to increase resilience and recruitment prevention mechanisms between CH&A and their families, trainings have been carried out to reinforce their knowledge on human rights regulations and international humanitarian law, as well as participating and denouncing mechanisms. The indigenous Council established proceedings for conflicts' resolution based on highest duties and rights, in coordination with the Misak Justice Center of Guambía. Training workshops on indigenous legislation have been organized by the two instances. The traditional major and the psychologist initiated the implementation of prevention and assistance plan for vulnerable population.



*Guambia Cauca – May 2011*



- Major traditional Component: the major has contributed with his knowledge to the reconstruction of families, and the search of Misak identity in the CH&A. Accompaniment of the two majors to the implementation of the other components has positively impacted participant youth. Their way of thinking, acting and doing agricultural or livestock activities has been strengthen through their culture.

## 6. LABOR SKILLS – MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

The Project aimed at strengthening the capacity of 21 educational institutions with agricultural focus in the Department of Chocó – 6 in the municipality of Quibdó and 16 in the rest of the municipalities – to promote coordination between secondary and higher education, took place between March the 28<sup>th</sup> and May the 31<sup>st</sup>. It was implemented by Qualificar, chosen by ICBF, UNICEF and IOM.

Main achievements of this initiative, can be mentioned as follows:

- 1.057 youth within the 21 educational institutions, count with a financed Pedagogical Productive Project (PPP), which allow the recognition of their skills and abilities in different areas.
- A total number of 1.054 persons among them headmasters, coordinators, teachers, and some eleventh grade students, participated actively and received training on different issues concerning the PPP, allowing school to move forward on the articulation of PPP with the school's curriculum.
- Two Education Secretary Offices, count with information, instruments and PPP strategy, fostering follow up and transference of these achievements in different educational institutions and in the Departmental Education Secretary Office.

The Secretary Offices and schools received a document that gathered the experience and included information on time, impacts, difficulties and general recommendations. Likewise, the document proposed a methodological route to plan accompaniment and training process within the PPP implementation.

Finally, a fair to present the projects was coordinated with the participation of different local and departmental authorities, entities and enterprises within Chocó. This way, results achieved with the accompaniment were shared. Participants committed with the strategies' sustainability.

**Chart No. 7. General Results**

General Results	
N° of Municipalities	10
N° of Educational Institutions	21
Public Servants	7
Coordinators, directors and teachers	1.054
Students benefited directly	82

## **7. PREVENTION OF THE USE AND RECRUITMENT OF INDIGENOUS AND AFRO-COLOMBIAN CH&A IN TUMACO – NARIÑO**

The Project “Strengthening labor skills of youth in Tumaco” is implemented by the Youth Service Foundation, aimed at train 250 youth between 14 and 18 years of age, in crafts such as metal mechanics, auto mechanics welding, carpentry, auto assembly and introduction to computers, as a strategy to strengthen labor skills and reduce risk factors taking into account their context and life conditions.

Adjustments have been made to the beneficiaries’ goal, since the execution time is reduced to accomplish work with the 250 youth initially defined. The changes have been implemented taking into account that technical training offered includes 300 hours of knowledge, having as a result a more detailed education to help strengthen their skills. On July 29<sup>th</sup> **107 youth** will graduate, from which 73 are men and 34 women, distributed in courses as follows:

- Metal Mechanics (Male): 11
- Computers (Male): 15
- Computers (Female): 21
- Bakery (Female): 13
- Bakery (Male): 16
- Carpentry (Male): 15
- Welding (Male): 16

To date, 144 youth have benefited from the project. The training process will start in August and will continue until December. Registration was opened on July the 1<sup>st</sup> and youth from projects developed with USAID’s support are being summoned, such as: The Youth Municipal Council, Seafood Marketing CORDEAGROPAZ, ICBF’s Juvenile Justice System, and the Program Teaching on the Streets promoted by the Diocese of Tumaco.

The Youth Service Foundation is maintaining contact with the local productive sector and moves forward in the concretion of labor opportunities for youth.

According to psychosocial aspects, work with youth continued to be implemented. Workshops with on Life Projects and individual interventions have been achieved, in order to work on their future perspectives as well as their exit from the program. Likewise, four activities with parents took place in order to involve them in the youth’s process and work on strategies to improve family relations.

It is worth noting that law and order in the municipality of Tumaco has been altered, and cases of disappearances, sexual violations against CH&A and threatens of recruitment by BACRIM, have been registered in border neighborhoods where the project is being implemented. This situation has forced the adaptation of schedules for the workshops, as well as the strengthening of families as protector environments.

## **8. YOUTH CLUBS– ICBF**

During the period, implementers for the seven macro regions, were hired:

**Chart No. 8. Implementers per Region**

REGION	IMPLEMENTER	COVERAGE
Caribe	Comfenalco Cartagena	Cartagena Sucre Atlántico Guajira Cesar
Central East	Cafam	Cundinamarca Meta Guainía Guaviare Vaupés
Eje Cafetero	Comfenalco Quindío	Quindío Risaralda Caldas
Northern east	Proempresas	Santander Arauca
Pacific	Don Bosco	Cauca Valle del Cauca Nariño
South	La Fraternidad Foundation	Putumayo Huila Caquetá
Northern west	Colombianos apoyando Colombianos Foundation	Resto del país

In each region, coordination committees with ICBF have taken place. Delay in the implementation of activities with youth is a consequence of the fact that the hiring of youth clubs' implementers by ICBF has not been concentered in some cities and municipalities. Likewise, the Partners for entrepreneurship and referral (SER for its acronym in Spanish) have developed follow up activities to the 273 youth initiatives and productive projects implemented during 2010. 80% of these processes are operating and have an active participation of adolescents and youth.

**9. PAYACÚA: PILOT PROJECT FOR THE REAFFIRMATION AND STRENGTHENING OF EDUCATION AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR PREVENTION. "UNLEASHING THE MILLENARY KNOWLEDGE, TO GIVE MORE THAN WE RECEIVE."**

During the second quarter, the Pastos indigenous community continued implementing the project, registering the following main achievements:

- Two trips around the region have taken place with students of the educational institutions of La Cumbre, Los Andes and Panán. This activity served as strategy to increase knowledge on culture and customs of the zone. 100 CH&A, three teachers and one mayor of the community,

participated.

- One minga (working encounter) in Los Andes of Cuaical, was held, as a strategy to strengthen own cosmogony. 300 community members participated.
- 500 persons participated in the encounter developed with educational community, communitarian authorities, local administrative authorities responsible of childhood and youth education.
- A working session to build public policy guidelines on sustainability of the network of Shagreros, took place. 60 persons participated among public servants and community members.
- A ritual of gratitude with Taita Sol-Inty Raimy, took place, with the participation of 500 community members.
- 15 training workshops on projects formulation and action plans elaboration were achieved.
- Youth initiatives with participation of 450 persons.
- Two workshops for the presentation of the Action Plan formulation by community members took were held with the participation of 20 persons among public servants and community members.
- One workshop for the presentation of the MVRO results to the Municipal Committee of Social Policy (COMPOS). 30 persons participated among public servants and community members.

By the other hand, the project had relevant achievements in the following areas:

**Public policy:** interaction spaces between community, families, CH&A, communitarian authorities and public institutions, were kept in order to discuss guidelines on childhood public policy. MVRO results allowed the revision of particular conditions of CH&A in the zone, as well as the promotion of reflexions around their condition of right's and duty's holders, their participation in the development of the Cumbal's community, the society and the exercise of human rights.

The consolidation of a pertinent education through the Shagra in order to foster comprehensive development of CH&A within their culture was also supported. This is one of the principle protective factors to prevent the use and recruitment of CH&A by illegal armed groups in the region.

**Services Offered to CH&A:** this is one of the main strategies of the project. The transference of knowledge is boosted according to social, economic, cultural and political conditions, generating a change of attitude towards possibility to express opinions and suggest ideas and proposals.

Public institutions responsible of childhood issues have also changed attitude since now they listen and understand CH&A more efficiently. Conflicts are being solved and family is being seen as one of the most important protective environments.

Likewise, the project allowed the identification and implementation of CH&A youth initiatives, promoting the direct and active participation. Knowledge and technical, social and spiritual skills are revised through the initiatives. As a result, the educational institutions have adapted dairy activities, improving coordination of pedagogical own environments, boosting traditional art, dancing, music, gastronomy, through the implementation of the youth initiatives.

**Access and effective joy of rights:** interactions spaces between families and CH&A have been strengthen, creating more comprehensive environments, which watch for respect and support in all levels: family, schools, institutions and community.

Activities developed promote female participation, promoting their participation in organization processes and the development of protective factors.

The project has allowed within the educational communities a valuation on ancestral knowledge, and own cultural expressions. As a result, CH&A are sensitized and motivated towards the respect and commitment for their territorial space, and cultural roots.

#### 10. IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHOCO, TO GUARANTEE AND RESTABLISH THEIR RIGHTS AND PREVENT RIGHTS VIOLATION.

The Project “Quality of Life of Early Childhood in Chocó: Guarantee and Restitution of Rights and Prevention of their Violation” provides comprehensive assistance to children under five years of age from 16 municipalities of the department, through health, education, care and nutrition components, in order to reach adequate child development levels and ensure comprehensive assistance as a way to prevent illegal recruitment.

The Project implements four lines of action in 16 municipalities (Acandí, Unguía, Riosucio, Juradó, Bojayá, Medio Atrato, Río Quito, Quibdó, Lloró, Bagadó, Medio Baudó, Cantón de San Pablo, Sipí, Litoral de San Juan, San José de Palmar and Medio San Juan), as follows:

Comprehensive assistance: Currently, there are 17.186 children, who receive assistance with a differential approach according to gender, ethnic and culture. From this data, 12.119 children were being assisted since 2010 and 5.067 correspond to new CH that entered the program on 2011.

**Chart No. 9. Assistance offered during the period, per municipality**

INDICATOR	ACAN DI	UNG UIA	JURA DO	RIOSU CIO	RIO QUIT O	BOJA YA	MEDI O ATRA TO	QUIB DO	MEDI O BAUD O	CANT ON DE SAN PABL O	BAGA DO	LLOR Ó	LITOR AL DE SAN JUAN	SAN JOSE DEL PALM AR	SIPI	MEDI O SAN JUAN	TOTA L
No. of Assisted CH	1054	1359	408	2834	959	1591	900	576	1281	572	1375	1064	1376	434	467	936	17186
No. of Boys	545	694	199	1397	476	793	453	332	639	266	664	533	627	227	250	476	8571
No. of Girls	509	665	209	1437	483	798	447	244	642	306	711	531	749	207	217	460	8615
No. of Children that continue being assisted since 2010	612	906	303	1753	677	995	705	286	1067	385	1134	805	1046	313	336	796	12119
No. of new assisted CH on 2011	442	453	105	1081	282	596	195	290	214	187	241	259	330	121	131	140	5067
No. of Afro Colombian CH	507	326	108	1007	807	873	785	505	902	525	1269	472	588	110	427	785	9996
No. of Indigenous CH	26	155	279	469	143	716	101	1	379	47	41	592	788	83	21	149	3990

No. of Mestizos CH	521	878	21	1358	9	2	14	70	0	0	65	0	0	241	19	2	3200
% Niños con Contributive Health Service	96%	92%	97%	78%	94%	85%	99%	100%	98%	90%	81%	93%	75%	97%	93%	85%	88%
% CH with Affiliation to Health Services	91%	86%	93%	58%	87%	88%	66%	82%	97%	89%	49%	82%	73%	92%	67%	85%	77%
% within Growth and Development Program	87%	76%	56%	36%	79%	82%	68%	84%	61%	99%	39%	22%	95%	82%	78%	79%	65%
No. of Nursing mothers	163	302	65	644	170	186	203	0	218	82	41	363	253	93	73	130	2986
No. of Pregnant mothers	84	138	56	207	71	187	107	0	67	44	184	123	203	31	25	104	1631

Currently, out of the 17.186 assisted children, and regarding the population, afro descendants predominate with 58% (9.996) followed by indigenous beneficiaries with 23% (3.990), and mestizos with 19% (3.200).

Comprehensive assistance includes the coordination with municipal and departmental to guarantee access of children, nursing mothers and pregnant mothers, to registry and identity, health, education, care and nutrition services. To date, 88% of children have civil registry, 77% count with affiliation to health services and 77% are registered within the Growth and Development Program. Likewise, 1.631 pregnant women and 2.986 nursing mothers were assisted.

**Social mobilization and local appropriation of the Comprehensive Assistance in Early Childhood:** in order to continue actions developed during 2010, the following achievements can be registered:

- **Spreading of Comprehensive Assistance Plans:** During 2010, technical support was offered for the formulation and approval of the PAI in 15 of the 16 municipalities of the project<sup>7</sup>. The PAI indicates the route to follow and it establishes the objectives, actions and strategies, systematically organized for the Comprehensive Assistance Process in Early Childhood. The formulation of the PAI guarantees a joint and articulated delivery of protection, education and development, health and survival services. To date, the PAI have been disclosed with the implementers' and municipalities' technical working teams. A strategy for the inclusion of PAI in the Development Plans of new Majors and Governors for 2012-2014, is being achieved.
- **Systematization:** the systematization process of the experience and best practices of the project "Comprehensive assistance of early childhood in the department of Choco", was designed and initiated implementation since September 2010. The objective of this action is to analyze strategies and results of the Program within its different components. To date, the final document that consolidates the results of the research process is being reviewed by IOM.
- **Quality of assistance offered:** progress is being made in the formal delivery and implementation of the 35 Childhood and Family Centers (CIF), built in 12 municipalities of the Department.

<sup>7</sup>At the beginning of the process, the municipality of Quibdo had already formulated the PAI and was in the process of implementation..

Currently, 12 CIF have been handed over and it is expected that late July, 18 CIF more will start operating.

**11. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEPARTMENTAL STRATEGY TO PREVENT THE INVOLVEMENT OF CH&A IN THE CONFLICT IN THE MUNICIPALITIES OF TUMACO, SAMANIEGO, POLICARPA, MALLAMA, EL CHARCO, RICAURTE, CUMBAL AND LOS ANDES SOTOMAYOR IN NARIÑO.**

At the early beginning of the quarter, the MVRO's systematization process in the municipality of El Charco was completed. Likewise, the application of the methodology initiative in the municipality of Barbacoas with the Awá Indigenous Community.

MVRO diagnosis material for Tumaco, Samaniego, Policarpa, El Charco, Mallama and Los Andes Sotomayor, was revised as part of the methodological process for documents processing and information analysis. Likewise, the comprehension on vulnerabilities and threats was prioritized and consolidated according to importance and frequency registered in the zone, and determinant for a potential involvement of CH&A with the conflict's dynamic in the Department of Nariño:



*El Cumbal, Nariño – June 2011*

**VULNERABILITIES:**

- Child physical and verbal abuse as part of the raising practices.
- Raising standards that violate CH&A's Human Rights within the families.
- Lack of dialogue and supervision of parents to CH&A's activities, registering many cases where third persons take care of them.
- Lack of hope learned as part of reduced opportunities for adolescents' life projects and reinforced due to economic and political situation in the region.
- High levels of overcrowded situation in 60% of homes.
- Child labor culturally accepted by families. Situation is reinforced due to high need levels.
- High illiteracy rates, together with a reduced and deficient education offer.
- Interest in being part of IAG as a result of an idealization of weapons and uniforms.
- Strong ideal of easy money gaining within parents who maintain their families with a reduced number of labor hours, situation which is culturally reproduced.

**THREATS:**

- Presence of illegal armed groups as well as criminal gangs serving drug trafficking (forced displacement, harassment, landmines, threats, selective murders, systematic persecutions, forced disappearances).
- Lack of policies and social programs for wellbeing of populations with high levels of unsatisfied basic needs.
- Presence and use of illicit crops and relation of inhabitants in this work, drugs processing and distribution.



- Reduced coverage of public services in rural areas, especially drainage.
- Limited access to health and education services, together with a low offer quality due to low training of public servants.
- Low knowledge of rights and protection mechanisms.

Socio-cultural and Socio-productive initiatives were implemented in the municipalities of Andes Sotomayor, Mallama, El Charco, Tumaco, Policarpa and Samaniego. This process included the participation of CHA&Y involved in the implementation of the MVRO, in partnership with the Youth Leadership School. The following initiatives were formulated:

**Chart No. 10. Youth Initiatives created within the Project**

MUNICIPALITY	SOCIO-CULTURAL YOUTH INITIATIVES	SOCIO-PRODUCTIVE YOUTH INITIATIVES
Mallama	Creation of the ecological/environmental Pre- Youth and Youth club in the Mallama municipality.	Strengthening of the productive process of native flowers and tropical foliage through strategic production and marketing alliances in the Mallama municipality– Department of Nariño
Los Andes Sotomayor	Edu-communication, a strategy to promote participation and education, based on theoretical and practical training on the artistic and audiovisual production field.	Develop technical, social and entrepreneurial abilities in jewelry production, for <b>25 youth</b> from Los Andes, providing them with tools for their comprehensive development.
Tumaco	Strengthening of the “Vision Juvenil” (Youth Vision) Foundation, for the promotion of peaceful coexistence, through training on and promotion of artistic expressions and musical production in the municipality of Tumaco.	
El Charco	Formation of a Youth and Pre-Youth group to strengthen the protection factors of CHA&Y in the municipality of El Charco, through the creation of socio-cultural, creative, and sustainable spaces.	Creation of an organization for the elaboration, production and marketing of biodegradable disinfectant and liquid soap in the municipality of El Charco.
Policarpa	Creation of the multi-sports school as a means for social integration through physical activities that include health and recreation aspects, to foster self-respect and respect for others, as a key factor to promote leadership in the municipality of Policarpa.	Youth Association “Apiculture for life”, environmental, economic Project for the breeding and keeping of bees (apis melifera).
Samaniego	Creation of the Arts, Culture and Sports School in Samaniego, for the promotion of values that foster peaceful coexistence, transformation of conflicts, and productive use of free time.	Youth organization to improve the production of minor species (chickens for fattening and guinea pigs) and earthworm breeding (worms), with emphasis on strengthening protective environments for youth.



*Pasto, Nariño – June 2011*

Within the Active Citizenship component, progress was made in the adaptation of the Action Plan with the support of the Municipal Development Agent, for the integration of the Youth Municipal Councils in Samaniego, Mallama, Los Andes Sotomayor and Cumbal, coordinating actions with Youth and Communitarian Organizations and Educational Institutions settled in the zone, as well as Leadership Schools.

The participation of three youth councilors during the “FIRST NATIONAL MEETING OF YOUTH CONCILORS” was agreed with the Governor’s Office of Nariño.

During April (25-26), the workshop for the adjustment of the Departmental Strategy for the Protection of Rights of CHA&Y in Contexts of Conflict and Violence, took place. International, national and departmental experiences on protection were reviewed. A total of **30 people** participated in the event, and the memoirs of the event will contribute to the strengthening of recruitment prevention plans, programs and projects implemented in the different territories.

According to intervention with Awá Community – UNIPA, the active participation of **18 youth** continued to be registered, who are committed with the different project’s components: MVRO implementation, leadership school and strengthening of socio productive organization. Disclosure of MVRO with community and institutions related to childhood, youth and adolescent issues will take place on July. Leadership school counts with a working methodology that includes four modules: gender and power, formulation and project management, environment and human development.

Progress was made in the construction of the final document for the formulation of the Departmental Public Policy on Adolescence and Youth. Likewise, the development of journeys with adolescents and youth within the Leadership School in the municipalities of Policarpa, Mallama and Los Andes Sotomayor, were coordinate.

The project has directly benefitted **947 CHA&Y** in all the municipalities and has indirectly benefitted 463.000 community members. The activities have contributed to the strengthening of the social fabric, the sense of belonging, and the knowledge and acknowledgement of CHA&Y as subjects of rights in the communities. 7 MVRO were implemented and **37 public institutions** were strengthened.

## **12. TRAINING PROCESSES WITH EDUCATIONAL AGENTS BASED ON THE SERIES “STRENGTHENING BONDS FROM EARLY CHILDHOOD PHASE II”**

During the quarter, contract with Psinapsis Humanas as technical partner and implementer, finalized. Nevertheless, within the Association Agreement No. 373 between MEN, ICBF, UNICEF, USAID/IOM, the strategy of recruitment prevention and other violence from early childhood, continued to be implemented.

According to educational agents, achieved goals can be seen as follows:

**Chart No. 11. Educational Agents beneficiaries of the Project**

DEPARTMENT		DEPARTMENTAL LEVEL /MEDIUM		
		EDUCATIONAL AGENTS		
		GOAL	ACHIEVEMENTS	%
1	Córdoba	20	24	120%
2	Magdalena	20	22	110%
3	Cesar	20	23	115%
4	Choco	80	290	363%
5	Cauca	20	68	340%
6	Valle del Cauca	20	24	120%
7	Nariño	20	56	280%
8	Meta	20	24	120%
9	Tolima	20	26	130%
10	Antioquia	20	20	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>260</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>222%</b>

According to achieved goals by service providers as a result of their work with families, results can be seen as follows. It is worth noting that during the quarter, **2.434 new families** benefitted:

**Chart No. 12. Families Benefitted during the quarter**

DEPARTMENT		MUNICIPAL LEVEL /MICRO			MUNICIPAL LEVEL /MICRO	
		DIRECT ACCOMPAINMENT TO FAMILIES			ACCOMPAINMENT TO FAMILY PROVIDERS	
		META	AVANCES	%	AVANCES	%
1	Córdoba	500	160	32%	0	0%
2	Magdalena	500	311	62%	283	57%
3	Cesar	500	343	69%	485	97%
4	Choco	2.000	1.432	72%	658	33%
5	Cauca	500	93	19%	331	66%
6	Valle del Cauca	500	367	73%	214	43%
7	Nariño	500	384	77%	384	77%
8	Meta	500	365	73%	230	46%
9	Tolima	500	88	18%	326	65%
10	Antioquia	500	150	30%	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6.500</b>	<b>3.693</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>2.911</b>	<b>484%</b>

The implementer offered as a contribution for the project the adaptation of the follow up manual for families, as well as the elaboration of a Document of conceptual and methodological referents based on familiar resilience, early affective bonds and expressive languages. This re signifying process is performed aimed at generating other support instruments for familiar environment as well as to strengthen skills on educational, familiar and communitarian resilience for the educational agents.

The document is being technically revised by the Ministry of Education, taking into account its responsibility in the training of educational agents for early childhood.

A systematization process was also implemented in this second phase, which comprised the framework of the Project, its implementation and the most significant experiences and lessons



*Resilience Chocó – April 2011*


learned by the different actors. The elements gathered on family resilience, affective ties and expressive languages were presented, describing three population groups: the indigenous community in the Pastos region, Shaquiñan; the Afro descendent, indigenous and mestizo population of el Choco, and the other regions of the country. Likewise, it provides elements that strengthen prevention perspectives regarding some of the factors that influence the upsurge of child recruitment and other forms of violence.

Some elements such as child abuse, lack of affection, low schooling levels, poverty conditions, generational participation in the conflict, uprooting and rupture with family identity, domestic violence, lack of support networks, inadequate family, community, and institutional accompaniment, among others, have been identified (Álvarez & Aguirre, 2002; National Ombudsman and UNICEF, 2006) as high impact variables that foster the association with armed groups. Through the implementation of the Family Resilience Project, a series of environmental, community and family characteristics have been observed and have allowed to analyze and reflect on risk and protection factors regarding pre-recruitment, association, and use of children by IAG.

Through the fulfillment of its objectives and methodology, the Project sensitized and made parents relive significant moments of their childhood, and remember those not so pleasant ones to give them new meaning. This methodology leads to the non-repetition of those experiences in their role of parents.

In synthesis, the implementation of the Family Resilience Project “Strengthening bonds, dreams, and ties from early childhood – phase II”, has allowed the identification of elements that help strengthen prevention perspectives for some of the factors that influence the appearance of child recruitment and other forms of violence including:

- Improvement of the quality of life and sense of belonging (from the structures, family

<p>conformation and reorganization).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Emotional sensitization as a means to break the generational chain of domestic violence.</li> <li>○ Proper treatment and resilient affective ties.</li> <li>○ Family and non-violent practices.</li> <li>○ Dialogue as a means to solve conflicts.</li> <li>○ A playful spirit in the companions of children as a key aspect to strengthen their relationship.</li> <li>○ Early education and socialization as a potential promotion and prevention factor.</li> <li>○ Early socialization which allows the release of resentments, contained bitterness that feed the spirit of abuse and violence.</li> <li>○ Meaningful or educational spaces for the integration of families and communities.</li> <li>○ Attitude and commitment in educational agents as pillars of affection, motivation and transformation of children, families and communities, providing social support elements based on training, emotional support and social integration, enabling the definition and redefinition of family experiences.</li> <li>○ A social support network, which is key when facing problems and adversities.</li> </ul>	 <p><i>Docorodó - Resilience - April 2011</i></p>
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## F. Beneficiary Life Story

***“I have learned to see the future in a different way, especially from my culture”***

*Astrid is a 14 year-old girl from the Department of Cauca. Her father belongs to the Misak people and her mother to the Nasa, both of them work in agriculture and livestock; she lives with her six sisters in a “vereda” (small village) in the municipality of Silvia, where she and her family participate in community activities.*

*The place where she lives is three miles away from the municipal capital, and transportation is complicated as there are no roads, just a bridle path. In her “vereda”, children and youth constantly face the risk of being recruited by illegal armed groups. This is why Astrid and 98 children more decided to join the Assistance and Prevention of Recruitment and Conflict for Misak Children.*



*The objective of the Project is to prevent the involvement of children and youth in the armed conflict, through economic, social, and cultural recuperation based on their worldview, thought and yatull (home garden that represents a social, cultural and productive space for the Misak). Likewise, the Project aims to create a comprehensive assistance process for children and their families, through activities that promote income generation, strengthening of the yatull, psychosocial assistance, cultural and institutional strengthening, and employment training and training on rights.*



*“During the time I have been part of this process, I have learned to value our cultural identity, family coexistence, and to make proposals that contribute to community development through productive projects. Likewise, my goal is to continue strengthening our ancestral knowledge, through our traditional mayors who did not need to resort to violence to overcome everyday problems, on the contrary, they sought for alternatives for the survival of family and community”, explains Astrid.*

*For the Misak people, their own education is and has been the centerpiece of family and community, thus “not having that education from their family can make children leave their homes, therefore, it is important for parents to teach values such as self-esteem, community service, and personal growth since childhood” she says.*

*The municipalities of Silvia, Cajibío and Piendamó have been affected by the presence of illegal armed groups, organized crime, illicit crops, forced displacement, deterioration of the land, and pollution of natural resources, thus the Misak, Nasa and other indigenous groups “find ourselves at risk of disappearing because of the actions of armed groups, bad use of technology and pollution of our living spaces”, states the girl.*

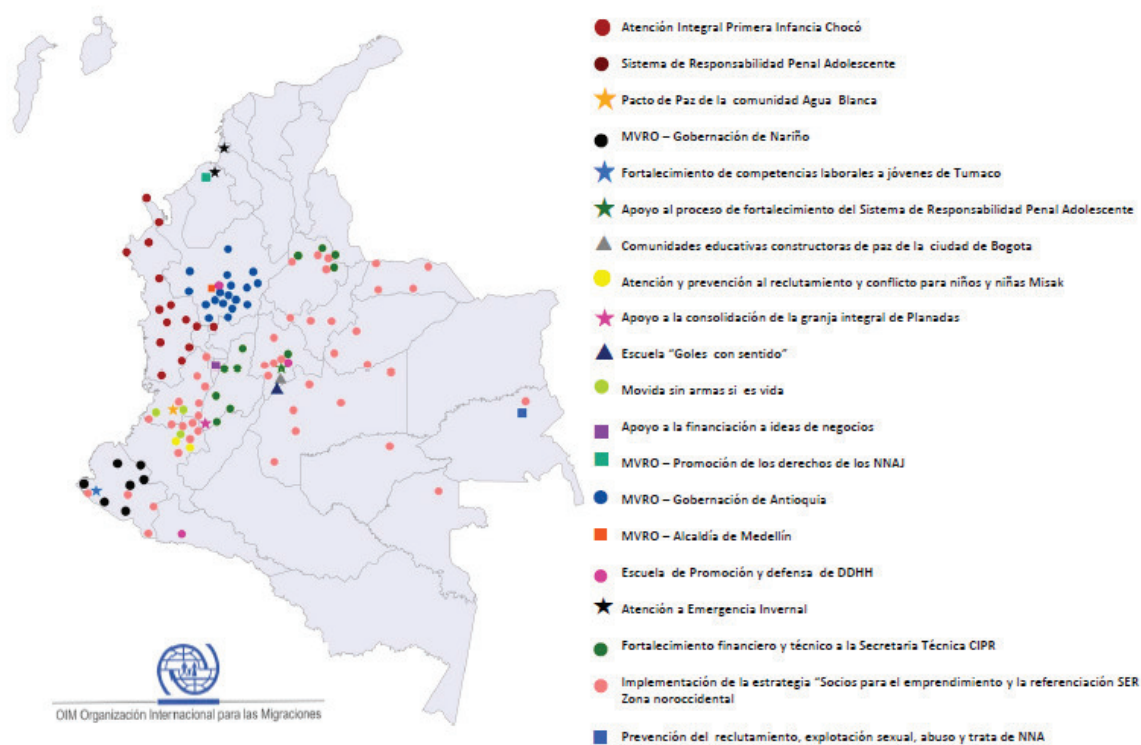
*“With the Project I have learned to see the future in a different way, especially from the Misak cultural perspective and have understood the importance of continued participation in the trainings. This initiative has impacted my family’s everyday life in a highly positive way, and with my life project, I am demonstrating we can move forward (...) from our experience as youth and women we can contribute much more to the community, since most young people, for many reasons, have not defined their life situation, I hope to help them consider and implement productive activities that are gratifying at personal and family level, because this keeps us away from all kinds of violence”.*

*Families have sought their own institutions as protection entities, and thus the Project is being implemented through the Guambia Indigenous Reservation Council, in an effort to strengthen institutional capacity, Council autonomy and authority for the protection and assistance of the Guambia population based on the culture and worldview. The project is implemented with the support of the Major’s Office of Silvia and the financial support of USAID.*

## G. Coverage Maps: Prevention Component and DCOF

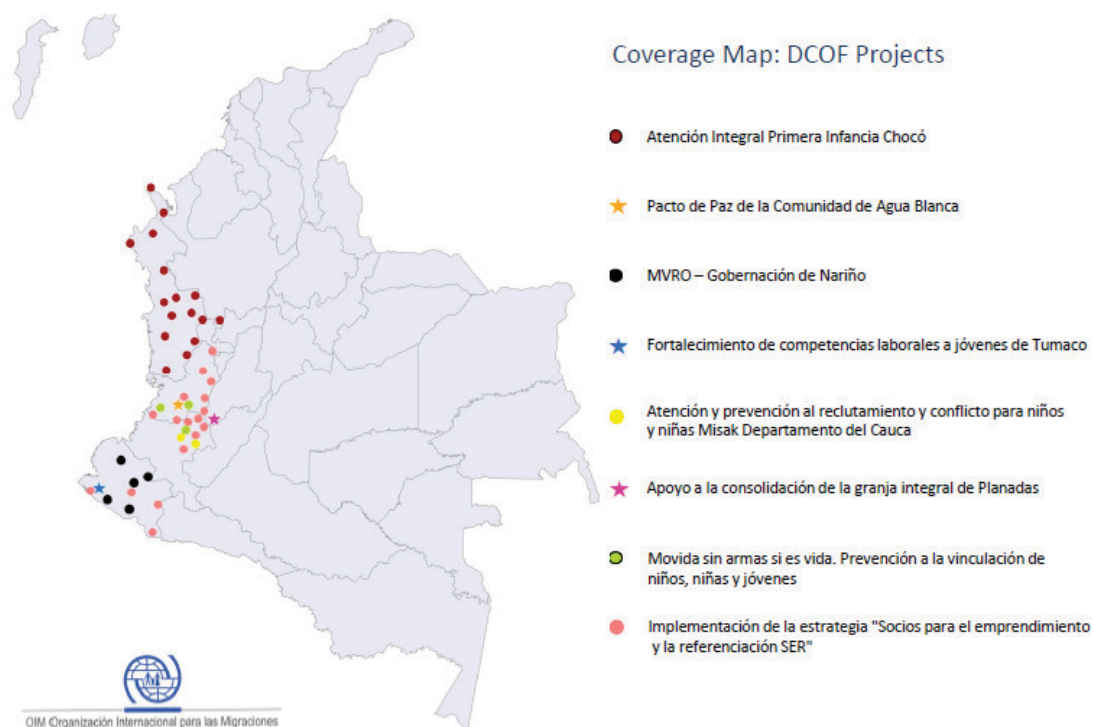
### PREVENTION COMPONENT

#### Coverage Map: Prevention Component





## DISPLACED CHILDREN AND ORPHANS FUND (DCOF)



## 6. Institutional Strengthening for Colombianization

### 1. CONSOLIDATION OF COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT STRATEGIC ALLIES

#### - NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN'S OFFICE

- **Project on Human Rights:** during the quarter, three workshops with public servants (**60 public servants**) and 6 workshops with disengaged children or at risk of recruitment (**75 CH&A**) took place in Bogotá, Medellín and Puerto Asís. These sessions allowed the identification of elements within the cities in order to initiate the implementation of the Human Right's School.

By the other hand, the conceptual and methodological modules for the school are being printed. Likewise, the systematization of the experience is being achieved as well as the document that will support the public policy on childhood and adolescence. This document will serve as reference for the recommendations which are going to be produced within the current agreement, in order to reduce impunity and improve access to justice.

- **Project in the Departments of Guainía and Arauca:** agreement with Foundation CAFÉ for the implementation of the project "support for the prevention of recruitment, sexual commercial exploitation, abuse and human trafficking of CH&A in indigenous communities within the armed conflict, in the Department of Guainía". The general objective is to generate a protective environment for childhood and adolescence, against the above mentioned crimes from a multicultural perspective in the municipality of Puerto Inírida. Beneficiaries goal is 300 indigenous CH&A as well as their families (80 approximately) settled in the urban zone of Inírida, from the Reservation Coayare-El Coco (neighborhoods Coco Nuevo, Coco Viejo, Barrio Escondido), Reservation El Paujil (neighborhoods Paujil, Porvenir, Cimarrón) and Reservation Cacahual-Atabapo (neighborhoods Zona Indígena, La Esperanza, La Primavera).

This project will coordinate its actions with the initiative "characterization of violence and sexual exploitation of CH&A in the framework of the conflict and out of it, as well as the institutional capacity in the Departments of Arauca and Guainía to prevent and guarantee access of victims to justice". The interaction will be concreted through the training workshops implemented by the Ombudsman Office on violence and sexual exploitation of CH&A; human rights approach, differential approach (ethic and gender), techniques for information gathering and field work, promotion and orientation of local organization forms for the prevention and assistance of violence and sexual exploitation in minors of age.

During the quarter, a training journey took place in Bogotá with the ICBF/IOM field working team (ICBF: coordinator, anthropologist and social worker, IOM: Counter trafficking Program and Disengaged Children Program). Some of the issues reviewed were: differential approach, basic concepts, legislation on sexual exploitation, abuse and trafficking in humans, assistance route and ICBF guidelines on abuse and recruitment prevention.

#### - ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

- Technical, operative and administrative assistance continue being offered on actions that promote food and nutritional security, childhood, adolescence and family policies, commitment of the Millennium Development Goals in the framework of guarantee of rights.

During the quarter, progress was made in the following aspects:

- Support to the preventive action No. 3 of June the 29<sup>th</sup> of 2011, through which three strategies are implemented: i) monitor compliance of public policies related to nutritional assistance in early childhood; ii) Assure commitment of public functions in the institutions assisting early childhood and pregnant mothers; and, iii) Identify institutions which are not accomplishing obligations on nutritional and food assistance efficiency for early childhood.
- By the other hand, consolidation, processing and analysis of information reported at national and departmental level was developed. Variables like child mortality rate, maternal mortality, percentage of pregnancies in adolescents, vaccines coverage, pre natal control coverage, among others, were reviewed. These results will be presented through an epidemiologic thematic mapping, to focalize interventions and support decision making. Risks, resources and interventions mapping will be also performed.

## **2. OTHER CONCRETE ACTIVITIES**

The Program's balance assessment prepared by the Andes University was formally presented to USAID on May. It is worth noting that the elements identified within the balance according to assistance to disengaged children and adolescents, prevention of recruitment and institutional strengthening for Colombianization where included within the extension proposal, submitted to USAID on June.

## **7. Difficulties and Lessons Learned**

- Emergency situation caused by flooding and increased rainfall in one main factor that affected the development of the projects. Nevertheless, it can be seen as an opportunity since it fostered strategic alliances between international cooperation and national government to reduce the impact of this critical situation.
- During the quarter, strategies in highly vulnerable communities with particular characteristics as is the case of the indigenous communities, who have their own culture and legal framework, were implemented. These achievements, allowed the learning and strengthening of issues such as consultation and the need to reconcile and coordinate initiatives prior to intervention.
- Actions with indigenous communities must respond to their own dynamics and cosmogonies. These elements results fundamental in order to strengthen protective environments to prevent recruitment of CH&A by illegal armed groups, or other types of violence.
- In previous years it seemed impossible to prevent recruitment from early childhood, because it

was understood that the phenomenon involved children between 10-12 years of age. However, further analysis and understanding of the phenomenon allowed us to realize that some of the causes of recruitment are strongly associated to the lack of affection within the family or the next of kin of vulnerable children in risk contexts. Although prevention activities cover aspects related to changing the context and minimizing risk factors, the construction of affective ties and positive reinforcement that are meaningful to children, are processes that must be implemented during pregnancy.

- Systematization processes of MVRO, Resilience and assistance to early childhood, among others, produce important opportunities to transfer methodologies and knowledge built as a result of USAID's support.
- It is worth mentioning that it is of utmost importance to promote and design strategies according to the reality of the territory and promote actions to guarantee the rights of CHA&Y, as well as to generate training spaces for women and leaders, interested in community processes. As a result of the implementation of the MVRO in indigenous communities, their own knowledge was strengthened through the shagras and their educational systems based on agricultural activities.
- Coordination of technical and financial efforts between cooperation agencies, governmental institutions and civil society, generate more impact and coverage levels within the projects development.
- USAID/IOM agreed to develop a Program's balance assessment in order to identify the main focus of the extension for 2.012-2.014. It is worth noting that results of this product were very useful to prioritize and validate the extension proposal document.

## 8. Priorities for Next Period

- Consolidate the project's cycle using the MVRO, mainly in border areas like Ecuador
- Finalize and hand the MVRO experiences systematization.
- Conclude the work on Human Rights School with the National Ombudsman Office.
- Conduct the family meetings within the framework of all assistance settings.
- Finalize the projects as part of end of the ongoing USAID/IOM phase. During next quarter a more intense technical and financial assistance will be offered to the regions in order to guarantee results and goals achievements with focalized populations. Projects will end up on September 21<sup>st</sup>.

## 9. Conclusions

During the second quarter of 2011 several processes that affected the communities in a political, social, economic and cultural way took place: i) the Victims Law was approved setting great challenges for the implementation implementing process; ii) armed forces and the national police force have focused their actions against alias Alfonso Cano, in the southern region of Tolima, generating multiple confrontations; iii) the National Ombudsman Office has expressed its concern on violation of the civilians' rights and especially those of CH&Y within the context of the armed conflict; and iv) military high commanders and the vice-presidency reported the increased recruitment of CH&Y by the FARC.

These situations evidence the need to maintain and improve prevention activities that are actually being implemented at national level as well as the coordination and technical, methodological and practical strengthening of the institutions in charge of implementing the Recruitment Prevention Plan.

Nevertheless these situations above-mentioned, during this quarter, important progress was made to accomplish the established goals. Within the **assistance component**, the following achievements can be mentioned:

- A total number of 74 new beneficiaries entered the Program, 92% (68) of the youth disengaged voluntarily while 8% (6) were recuperated. 73% (54) of the CH&Y disengaged from the FARC, 16% (12) from ELN, 9% (7) from BACRIN. According to gender composition 81% (60) of the new beneficiaries are boys and 19% (14) girls. On ethnic composition 15% (11) of disengaged children are Afro-Colombians, 19% (14) are indigenous and 66% (49) are "mestizos".
- Institutional settings counted for 44% of the total assistance provided while extra-institutional family settings counted for 54% of the total assistance provided; 2% of the disengaged CH&Y are within the ICBF's Protection Network. To highlight i) 223 CH&A received assistance in institutional setting, 66 CH&A in Transit Homes, 146 CH&A in Specialized Assistance Centres and 11 CH&A in Youth Homes; ii) Extra-institutional family settings provided direct assistance to 271 CH&A, 182 CH&A are being assisted in Tutor Homes, and 89 CH&A are being assisted in *Hogar Gestor*. Likewise, 16 vacancies to guarantee the rights of the child of disengaged mothers have been created within the Tutor Homes.
- After the educational needs evaluation of the youth, 100% of the new disengaged CH&Y (74) accessed to education. Currently 506 CH&A are being assisted in the Program. 211 CH&A are studying in primary grades, 227 adolescents are studying high school and 2 youth are receiving training in technical level. 66 CH&A are being educationally assessed.
- The general health evaluation was given to all 74 new beneficiaries. According to 506 CH&A currently within the Program, 8 CH&A are affiliated to the contributory healthcare system; 244 CH&A to the subsidized healthcare system, 236 are receiving assistance under the purview of the Family Ombudsman, while 18 CH&A's cases are in process.

- Projects on dressmaking, building services and welding, are developed between Tejido Humano Association in Cartagena and, IOM generating three employment opportunities for disengaged children. Likewise, a total number of 183 disengaged youth referred by ICBF received vocational skills training from SENA.
- In the **prevention component**, actions with the Bogotá Mayor's Office, Department of Social Integration to work on the Juvenile Penal Responsibility System, show that by the end of this quarter, Center for Special Judicial Services for Adolescents (CESPA) had referred (145) adolescents to begin the process of specialized, comprehensive care. Of these, (117) actually initiated the process. During this period 392 individual psychosocial assistance sessions, 233 psychosocial Family sessions, 164 individual therapy sessions, 126 family therapy sessions, 27 individual crisis assistance sessions and 10 family crisis assistance sessions were provided. According to the income generation component, some families and youth have benefited from job opportunities provided by companies such as Aseo Capital, Texmoda and Casa Limpia. Also, (8) Youth Initiatives have been set up on traditional crafts, circus skills, educational visits and sports.
- During the quarter, several projects continued to be implemented in order to strengthen youth organizations, foster income generation projects, promote productive permanence of CH&Y in the field to prevent recruitment by IAG. Two new projects were agreed, one with the City hall of Medellín and the other one with the Antioquia Governor's Office. Main activities focus on strengthening of educational institutions, accomplishment of sport, artistic and participation scenarios; promotion of rights of CH&Y and support to the implementation of childhood and adolescence public policies, through the MVRO methodology; in order to prevent recruitment of CH&Y by IAG. 2.197 new CHA&Y participated in processes to prevent recruitment.
- The special support to Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities, provided through the Displaced Orphans Fund (DCOF), focused intervention in the Departments of Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Nariño and the south of Tolima in order to prevent recruitment of CH&Y in high-risk areas. During the quarter, 378 new CH&Y benefited; currently 1.061 new teachers and public servants, and 2.076 community members participated in training sessions on recruitment prevention, among other initiatives.
- In relation to the **Institutional Strengthening for Colombianization component** systematization of experiences on i) restorative Justice Model achieved by the Francisco Esperanza Homes Program, coordinated by the "Paz y Bien" Foundation in the District of Agua Blanca (Cali), ii) Family Resilience: Strengthening bonds from Early Childhood, iii) Reading Party, iv) Quality of Life of Early Childhood in Chocó: Guarantee and Restitution of Rights and Prevention of their Violation, and v) MVRO implementation within San José del Guaviare, among others, continued being supported. The transference of these processes is being achieved, and will continue until the end of this cooperation phase.
- Likewise, the Reintegration conditions index (IICR), was revised and analyzed with the dynamics of the CHA&Y currently in the program. The revision was carried out, and some modifications were made. Transference of this tool is expected to begin by the end of July in each of the



modalities of the specialized program; ii) Differential assistance of CHA&Y from indigenous communities: The establishment of the assistance of indigenous and rural CHA&Y was supported with the joint preparation of methodological elements for an intervention with a differential approach for disengaged CHA&Y from indigenous communities and rural areas; iii) The experience of the Human Right's School with the Attorney General's Office is being systematized, as well as the document to be submitted to contribute to the public policy on childhood and adolescence; this document will provide input for the recommendations expected for the implementation of this agreement.

- The implementation of actions with the National Ombudsman's Office continued during the period. The systematization of the Human Right's School is being achieved as well as the document that will support the public policy on childhood and adolescence. By the other hand, the project on "support for the prevention of recruitment, sexual commercial exploitation, abuse and human trafficking of CH&A in indigenous communities within the armed conflict, in the Department of Guainía" registered progress.
- The Program's balance assessment prepared by the Andes University was formally presented to USAID on May. It is worth noting that the elements identified within the balance according to assistance to disengaged children and adolescents, prevention of recruitment and institutional strengthening for Colombianization were included within the extension proposal, submitted to USAID on June.

## ATTACHMENTS

### ATTACHMENT 1: BENEFICIARIES OF RECRUITMENT PREVENTION INITIATIVES, APRIL-JUNE 2011

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES		
	CH&Y	TEACHERS, CIVIL SERVANTS AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
SENA-USAID/IOM AGREEMENT	69		
SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PREVENTION OF RECRUITMENT (CIPR)		35 community members	
JUVENILE PENAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM (SRPA). MAYORS OFFICES' DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL INTEGRATION	117		
PEACE BUILDING IN BOGOTA	225		15
ANTIOQUIA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE	906		
CITY HALL OF MEDELLÍN, DEPARTMENT OF ANTIOQUIA		30 community members	
RESTREPO BARCO FOUNDATION	21		
TIME TO PLAY FOUNDATION	141		
SUPPORT TO THE BAJO CALDAS DE FLORENCIA SCHOOL IN CAQUETÁ	2	15 community members	
SAN PEDRO JULIAN EYMARD PARISH ("GOALS WITH PURPOSE")	263	110 community members	
NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN OFFICE	75	60 public servants	
DCOF			
PEACE AGREEMENT IN THE COMMUNITY OF AGUABLANCA. PROMOTION OF RIGHTS AND STRENGTHENING OF EARLY CHILDHOOD, ADOLESCENT, AND YOUTH POLICIES THROUGH MVRO		49 community members	
PROJECT TO PREVENT RECRUITMENT OF AFRO-COLOMBIAN AND INDIGENOUS CHILDREN IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF TORIBÍO-CAUCA		33 community members	
AYARA FAMILY PROJECT	296		
LABOR SKILLS – MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	82	7 public servants	21

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES		
	CH&Y	TEACHERS, CIVIL SERVANTS AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
		1.054 teachers	
TRAINING PROCESSES WITH EDUCATIONAL AGENTS BASED ON THE SERIES “STRENGTHENING BONDS FROM EARLY CHILDHOOD PHASE II”		2.434 community members	
TOTAL	2.197	2.706 community members  1.121 teachers and public servants	36

**ATTACHMENT 2: CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE EXPERIENCE SYSTEMATIZATION PROCESS IN SAN JOSÉ DEL GUAVIARE (2008-2011)**

**INCLUDED IN ATTACHED CD.**

**ATTACHMENT 3: LIST OF ONGOING PROJECTS, APRIL-JUNE 2.011 – ASSISTANCE COMPONENT**

CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
NAJ-592	Ciudad Don Bosco	Fortalecimiento al componente de familia del programa Especializado del ICBF, para atención de niños, niñas, adolescentes y jóvenes desvinculados de los grupos armados ilegales.	Apoyar los procesos de inserción social de los niños, niñas y jóvenes por medio de la implementación de encuentros de familiares.	Antioquia,	Medellín,	6
NAJ-594	Fundación Hogares Claret	Fortalecimiento al componente de familia del programa Especializado del ICBF, para atención de niños, niñas, adolescentes y jóvenes desvinculados de los grupos armados ilegales.	Apoyar los procesos de inserción social de los niños, niñas y jóvenes por medio de la implementación de encuentros de familiares.	Santander,	Bucaramanga,	6
NAJ-609	Pia Sociedad Salesiana Centro de Capacitación don Bosco	Fortalecimiento al componente de familia del programa Especializado del ICBF, para atención de niños, niñas, adolescentes y jóvenes desvinculados de los grupos armados ilegales.	Apoyar los procesos de inserción social de los niños, niñas y jóvenes por medio de la implementación de encuentros de familiares.	Valle del Cauca,	Cali,	5

**ATTACHMENT 3: LIST OF ONGOING PROJECTS, APRIL-JUNE 2.011 – PREEVNTION COMPONENT**

CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
NAJ-476	USAID	Mejoramiento de las condiciones de vida de los niños y niñas en el Departamento de Chocó, para garantizar y restablecer sus derechos y la prevención de su violación.	Aunar esfuerzos y recursos para desarrollar el Proyecto "Calidad de Vida de la primera infancia en Choco"	Choco,	Acandí, Unguía,	24
NAJ-476 / NAJ-493	Fucla	Atención integral ala Primera Infancia "Calidad de Vida de la primera infancia en el Choco: garantía y restitución de sus derechos y la prevención de su vulneración operación en los municipios de Acandí, Unguía, Rio Sucio y Juradó.	Procurar la continuidad del "Plan de Atención Integral" para la primera infancia, en los componentes de educación inicial, protección, cuidado, nutrición y salud básica, de la población beneficiaria del presente convenio, con el propósito de prevenir su v	Choco,	Acandí, Unguía,	22
NAJ-480	USAID	Sistema de Responsabilidad Penal Adolescente	Aunar recursos técnicos, pedagógicos, humanos, físicos, administrativos y económicos para implementar una estrategia de atención integral especializada dirigida a las y los adolescentes entre 14 y 17 años y sus familias, vinculados al Sistema de	Bogotá D.C.,	Bogotá D.C.,	24

CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
			Responsabilidad Penal Adolescente			
NAJ-521	Fundación Paz y Bien	Pacto de Paz de la Comunidad de Agua Blanca	Desarrollar el proyecto denominado “Pacto de paz de la Comunidad de Aguablanca”, a través del cual se pretende llevar a cabo la promoción y el fortalecimiento de las políticas públicas de infancia, adolescencia y juventud	Valle del Cauca,	Cali,	14
NAJ-522	Fundación Proinco	Avance en la implementación de la estrategia departamental de prevención de vinculación de NNAJ al conflicto en los municipios de Tumaco, Samaniego, Policarpa, Mallamas, El Charco, Ricaurte y los Andes Sotomayor.	Visualizar, diseñar, construir y adoptar medidas de solución necesarias para evitar el reclutamiento forzado y cualquier forma de utilización de niños, niñas, adolescentes y jóvenes al conflicto armado y actividades ilícitas, mediante la reducción de factores de riesgo	Nariño,	El Charco, Los Andes, Mallama, Policarpa, Ricaurte, Samaniego, Tumaco, Todos,	18
NAJ-525	Fundación Servicio Juvenil	Fortalecimiento de competencias laborales a jóvenes de Tumaco	Apoyar la garantía y prevención a la violación de los derechos de los jóvenes en condición de vulnerabilidad en Tumaco para prevenir el	Nariño,	Tumaco,	16



CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
			reclutamiento a los GAI			
NAJ-480 / NAI-554	Corporación Somos Más	Apoyo al proceso de fortalecimiento del Sistema de Responsabilidad Penal Adolescente	Fortalecer el Sistema de Responsabilidad Penal Adolescente por medio de dinámicas de interacción y reflexión entre actores relacionados con el Sistema, adolescentes y comunidad en general.	Bogotá D.C.,	Bogotá D.C.,	15
FED-004	OIM	Fortalecimiento Institucional a las TECNOACADEMIA y TECNOPARQUES, a los centros de formación profesional, a las Unidades de Emprendimiento y a los Centros de servicio público de empleo del SENA a nivel nacional.	Fortalecer la capacidad institucional del SENA, para que puedan brindar acciones de formación acordes con el mercado laboral a los adolescentes	Nariño, Valle del Cauca	Pasto, Cali	11
NAJ-570	Fundación Instituto por la Construcción de la Paz FICONPAZ	Comunidades educativas constructoras de paz de la ciudad de Bogotá	Desarrollar procesos de incidencia para la transformación cultural, sobre prácticas y dinámicas que sostienen violencias, exclusiones y vulneraciones de los derechos humanos, de niños, niñas, adolescentes, en el marco de la	Bogotá D.C.,	Bogotá D.C.,	10

CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
			escuela de sectores vulnerables			
NAJ-573	Autoridad Ancestral del territorio WAMPIA del pueblo MISAK	Atención y prevención al reclutamiento y conflicto para niños y niñas Misak Departamento del Cauca	Prevenir la vinculación de niños(as) y jóvenes al conflicto, a partir de su superación económica, social y cultural desde cosmovisión, su pensamiento y su yatull, apoyando la generación de ingresos, capacitación laboral, derechos humanos, DIH, atención	Cauca,	Silvia, Piendamó,	9
FED-007	OIM	Apoyo a la consolidación de la granja integral de Planadas	Promoción de planes de vida en el marco de la ciudadanía, civilidad y legalidad de 100 jóvenes por medio de la formación técnica y acompañamiento psicosocial desarrollado en la granja integral de Planadas.	Tolima	Planadas	9
NAJ-587	Parroquia San Pedro Julian Eymard	Escuela "Goles con sentido"	Prevenir el reclutamiento de Niños, niñas y jóvenes del sector Paraíso de Ciudad Bolívar, a través de espacios deportivos, artísticos y de participación para la construcción de espacios colectivos de	Bogotá D.C.,	Bogotá D.C.,	6

CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
			desarrollo, fortalecimiento de los entornos familiares			
NAJ-574	Ayara Social	Movida sin ramas si es vida. Prevención a la vinculación de niños, niñas y jóvenes al conflicto armado y la delincuencia desde el arte y la cultura	Prevenir el reclutamiento y la vinculación a la delincuencia de jóvenes en situación de alto riesgo a través de la metodología de alto impacto de Ayara, en el Distrito de Aguablanca en Cali, Buenaventura y Santander de Quilichao -Cauca	Valle del Cauca, Cauca,	Cali, Buenaventura, Santander De Quilichao,	8
NAJ-591	CAMARA DE COMERCIO DE ARMENIA	Apoyo a la financiación a través del Fondo de Capital Semilla, al desarrollo de proyectos de negocios para jóvenes desvinculados a los Grupos Armados Ilegales y en riesgo de reclutamiento pertenecientes a poblaciones vulnerables en el departamento del Q	Identificar las ideas de negocios de 100 jóvenes que se encuentren en proceso formativo, de las cuales, a través de la creación de un fondo de Capital Semilla, se apoyaran las iniciativas productivas de mínimo 25 jóvenes en riesgo de reclutamiento	Quindio,	Armenia,	3
NAJ-589	CORPORACIÓN OPCIÓN LEGAL	Promoción de los derechos de los NNAJ y fortalecimiento de las políticas de infancia y adolescencia y juventud a través de los mapas de	Promoción y fortalecimiento de las Políticas Públicas de Infancia adolescencia y juventud en el marco de la Política de	Cordoba,	Lorica,	4

CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
		vulnerabilidad riesgos y oportunidades.	PREVENCIÓN al uso y reclutamiento de niños, niñas y adolescente a grupos al margen de la ley.			
NAJ-599	GOBERNACIÓN DE ANTIOQUIA	Adolescencia, juventud, Desarrollo Humano y Ciudadanía: "Apuesta hacia una cultura de la Prevención"	Visibilizar a los NNAJ como sujetos de derechos, concientes de sus capacidades y de su papel en la toma de decisiones, generado con ellos y en su entorno una movilización social que les permita disponer de herramientas, estrategias y acciones	Antioquia,	Sabaneta, La Ceja, La Unión, Abejorral, Titiribi, Jardín, Santuario, Marinilla, La Estrella, San Luis, Valdivia, Santa Rosa De Osos, Don Matias, Urrao, Frontino, San Roque, Maceo, Yali,	5
NAJ-626	Alcaldía de Medellín	Fuerza Joven: gestores de convivencia, NNAJ ciudadanos activos y agentes sociales de cambio.	Consolidar una estrategia de prevención a la delincuencia, el delito y el reclutamiento de niños, niñas y adolescentes a grupos armados al margen de la ley para el municipio de Medellín.	Antioquia,	Medellín,	4
FED-010	Organización Internacional para las Migraciones	Apoyo a las funciones misionales de la Procuraduría General de la Nación en el Sistema de Responsabilidad Penal para adolescentes,	Coadyuvar a la generación de una adecuada ejecución de competencias de Procuradores Judiciales de Familia y Procuradores Regionales y	Bogotá D.C., Antioquia, Valle del Cauca, Santander, Nariño,	Bogotá D.C., Medellín, Cali, Bucaramanga, Pasto,	4

CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
		garantizando sus derechos y la reintegración social.	Provinciales y operadores del SRPA en cinco ciudades del territorio nacional.			
FED-011	Organización Internacional para las Migraciones	Atención a Emergencia Invernal	Fortalecer las estrategias de prevención de las formas de vulnerabilidad de los derechos de los NNAJ especialmente el uso y reclutamiento por parte de los grupos armados al margen de la ley en contextos de emergencia.	Sucre, Córdoba,	San Onofre, Lorica,	4
FED-012	Vicepresidencia de la República	Fortalecimiento financiero y técnico a la Secretaría Técnica de la Comisión Intersectorial para la prevención de reclutamiento y utilización de niños, niñas y adolescentes por grupos al margen de la ley y grupos delictivos organizados. (Decreto 4690 de 2	Fortalecer la Secretaría Técnica de la Comisión intersectorial, mediante el apoyo financiero y técnico al plan estratégico de la misma en el año 2011.	Tolima, Santander	Bogotá, Ibagué, Chaparral, Líbano, Cajamarca, Ataco, Planadas, Bucaramanga, Barrancabermeja, Piedecuesta, Flordidablanca	6
NAJ-631	Proempresas	Implementación de la estrategia "Socios para el emprendimiento y la referenciación SER" para el fortalecimiento de las	Formar los adolescentes y jóvenes de los Clubes Juveniles en conceptos básicos de Emprendimiento, desarrollando competencias	Santander, Boyacá, Casanare, Arauca,	Barrancabermeja, Bucaramanga, Piedecuesta, Floridablanca, Sogamoso, Tunja, Chiquinquirá, Yopal,	3

CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
		competencias de emprendimiento de los participantes de los Clubes Juveniles conformados por el ICBF, en la zona noroccidental.	que favorezcan la definición, implementación y sostenibilidad de emprendimientos juveniles en cada Club Juvenil,		Monterrey, Mani, Arauca, Tame, Saravena, Puerto Rondón,	
NAJ-633	Pia Sociedad Salesiana Centro de Capacitación don Bosco	Implementación de la estrategia "Socios para el emprendimiento y la referenciación SER" para el fortalecimiento de las competencias de emprendimiento de los participantes de los Clubes Juveniles conformados por el ICBF, en la zona noroccidental.	Formar los adolescentes y jóvenes de los Clubes Juveniles en conceptos básicos de Emprendimiento, desarrollando competencias que favorezcan la definición, implementación y sostenibilidad de emprendimientos juveniles en cada Club Juvenil,	Cauca, Nariño, Valle del Cauca,	Corinto, Popayan, Santander De Quilichao, Toribio, Silvia, Pasto, Tumaco, Samaniego, Ipiales, Buenaventura, Cali, Jamundi, Florida, Bugalagrande, Tulua, Cartago, Palmira,	3
NAJ-634	Cafam	Implementación de la estrategia "Socios para el emprendimiento y la referenciación SER" para el fortalecimiento de las competencias de emprendimiento de los participantes de los Clubes Juveniles conformados por el ICBF, en la zona centro oriental.	Formar los adolescentes y jóvenes de los Clubes Juveniles en conceptos básicos de Emprendimiento, desarrollando competencias que favorezcan la definición, implementación y sostenibilidad de emprendimientos juveniles en cada Club Juvenil	Cundinamarca, Meta, Bogotá D.C., Guania, Guaviare, Vaupes,	Soacha, Fusagasuga, Pacho, Granada, Puerto Gaitan, Villavicencio, Vista Hermosa, La Macarena, San Martin, Bogotá D.C., Inirida, San Jose Del Guaviare, Mitu,	3
NAJ-637	Fundación Centro de Apoyo para	Apoyo a la prevención del reclutamiento, la	Generar un entorno protector de la niñez y	Guania,	Inirida,	3



CONSOLIDATION PROGRAM TO SUPPORT CHILD EX-COMBATANTS AND PREVENT RECRUITMENT OF CHILDREN BY ILLEGAL ARMED GROUPS  
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CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
	la Felicidad Café	explotación sexual comercial, abuso, trata de NNA en comunidad indígena del departamento de Guanía.	adolescencia frente al reclutamiento, la explotación sexual comercial, el abuso sexual y la trata desde una perspectiva multicultural en el municipio de Inírida.			